









## Clark, as Reagan's Security Aide, Stifles Administration Bickering

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — Five months after his appointment as President Reagan's national security adviser, William P. Clark has dampened the internal power struggles and policy disagreements that marked the Reagan administration during its first year.

Through a series of directives signed by his old friend, the president, the former California judge has also moved to force some of the cabinet members' conflicting views to provide more coherent plans for the years ahead.

The fact that he is faring so well in the view of experienced officials throughout the government, remarkable because Mr. Clark is the least experienced person in foreign policy and security matters in two decades to hold this key position at the president's elbow, is a testament to his skill.

Mr. Clark, despite his lack of experience, is managing to be a powerful force for getting policy choices out of the bureaucracy and into the Oval Office on time and then making certain that the decisions are carried out. He has done this without impinging on Mr. Reagan's desire to have his cabinet officers — not an all-powerful White House staff adviser — as the main shapers of administration policy.

That is something that Mr. Reagan wanted to do from the start but that did not work out with his first special assistant for national security affairs, Richard V. Allen.

Mr. Allen resigned under pressure in January following revelations that a \$1,000 honorarium from a Japanese journalist intended for the president's wife, Nancy, had remained in a safe in Mr. Allen's office. Mr. Allen was cleared of any wrongdoing, but it was clear that the president wanted a



William P. Clark

stronger authority in the National Security Council. Mr. Clark was transferred there after serving a year as deputy to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., and was given a greatly expanded mandate to whip the bureaucracy into shape.

Officials who have watched Mr. Clark and the president in action say that Mr. Clark's new duties in the White House are grounded heavily in a belief shared by both that despite the complex details, what is needed at the National Security Council level is "common sense."

Officials say that that Mr. Reagan, with little experience in foreign affairs, often dealt with foreign leaders on the telephone early in his tenure with the help of file cards supplied by his staff. Now, they say, a more confident president feels "that his advisers don't know much more than he does about these subjects."

"The Judge," as Mr. Clark is called, has made another crucial move that also contributes to the high marks thus far. He brought with him to the White House as his deputy a former Marine Corps colonel, Robert C. McFarlane,

who worked on the National Security Council staff under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, then on the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and after that, last year, as a State Department counselor under Mr. Haig.

Mr. McFarlane is described by one insider as "the substantive screen in front of the president." "The bottom line about him," a colleague on the council staff said, "is that you can't snow him. If you are thinking of bamboozling Clark, forget it, because no paper is going to get to him without it going through McFarlane."

There are still big question marks, however.

The most immediate one is whether Mr. Clark and Mr. McFarlane can keep up what many officials say is a murderous pace and work load caused, in part, by Mr. Clark's lack of background and by weaknesses in parts of the staff.

Ultimately, the question is what advice Mr. Reagan will get in a crunch from the person closest to him. Will Mr. Clark become a much more powerful force than either he or the president now envisions and thus possibly get in over his head in a situation that requires long experience?

"He's not like McGeorge Bundy, Henry Kissinger, Brent Scowcroft or Zbigniew Brzezinski," an official said, referring to the experienced security advisers who served presidents from John F. Kennedy through Jimmy Carter. "He can't just close the door behind him and do the work himself in an emergency."

Those earlier advisers, however, served presidents with intense interests in the details of foreign affairs, such as Mr. Nixon and Mr. Carter, or had big reputations and egos of their own and became powerful figures in their own right, such as Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brzezinski.

But Mr. Clark has established himself quickly, through his own efforts and manner and his close personal relationship with the president.

## U.S. Reportedly Recruited War Criminals

### Spy Agencies Allegedly Smuggled In Russians Who Had Helped Nazis

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, for intelligence purposes, recruited hundreds of Russians believed to have committed World War II atrocities and smuggled them into the United States after the war in defiance of presidential orders, according to a former Justice Department investigator.

The secret operation, the outgrowth of a sort of bidding war for intelligence that proved to be of little value, was later systematically covered up by various federal agencies, according to John Loftus, a former prosecutor for the Justice Department's office of special investigations. This unit was set up by President Jimmy Carter to find and deport former war criminals living in the United States.

Mr. Loftus, now a lawyer in private practice in Boston, was interviewed on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," broadcast Sunday evening.

Many of the Russians, collaborators in the Nazi advance into the Soviet Union, are still alive and living in the United States as American citizens, Mr. Loftus

said. Some of them work for such organizations as Radio Free Europe, he said.

"I would say that as a conservative estimate there are more than 300 Belorussian Nazis living in America today," Mr. Loftus said.

#### Not a Fantasy

Also appearing on the program was Rep. Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, who serves on a House immigration subcommittee.

Rep. Frank said that when he heard the allegations, he could not believe them. "I thought it was the kind of thing that paranoid people make up and it really wasn't true," Rep. Frank said. He said he became convinced that the allegations were factually based after seeing documents, including one involving Emmanuel Jasiuk, a Russian who, early in 1942, was appointed as a mayor by the Nazi occupation forces.

Mr. Jasiuk was one of two reported Nazi war criminals whom a House committee asked the General Accounting Office to investigate in 1978. The GAO reported publicly in May of that

year that it had found that the intelligence agency had used 21 alleged war criminals as "sources of information."

Rep. Frank said Sunday that when the GAO had asked Army intelligence about these cases, "the Army simply lied," and said it had no files on them.

In an interview Sunday with The New York Times, Rep. Frank complained of what he called the government's "absolute, blatant immorality — smuggling murderers into this country and subsequently lying about it."

He added that he expected Congress to conduct an investigation, which he said should result in the declassification of the documents, in the deportation of the war criminals and in the discharge of those involved in the cover-up.

Mr. Loftus said the war criminals had been smuggled into the country despite specific orders against such an event from Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. "We later established that the files pertaining to the Nazi immigration had been withheld from Congress, from the courts, from the CIA

and from the local agents of the Immigration Service," he said.

Mr. Loftus specifically cited the State Department's Office of Policy Coordination, a covert intelligence group that predated the Central Intelligence Agency, as the main initiator of the program to bring the Russians to the United States. He said the office was run by Frank Wisner, a wartime intelligence operative.

Mr. Loftus said the Belorussians convinced the United States that they could provide a "secret army behind the Iron Curtain" but this, he said, "was a tragic lie" because all their operations had been penetrated by Soviet intelligence.

"It was worse than a botch," Mr. Loftus said. "Many of the Belorussians were later identified as having been double agents."

#### Bishop Loses Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bishop Valerian Trifa, an alleged Nazi supporter in Romania before and during the war, failed Monday to persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to allow him to regain his U.S. citizen-



John Loftus

ship, clearing the way for the government to begin deportation proceedings.

The court let stand without comment an appellate court ruling that Bishop Trifa, the primate of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of North America, had voluntarily surrendered his rights as a naturalized American.

Bishop Trifa was granted citizenship in May, 1957, and voluntarily surrendered it August, 1980, after the government filed suit alleging his citizenship had been illegally obtained. He has been living in Grass Lake, Mich., about 90 miles (145 kilometers) from Detroit.

## Conferees Fail to Settle Flag-of-Convenience Controversy

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The latest international conference on flags of convenience, involving ships that make up more than a quarter of the world's tonnage, has come to an inconclusive stopping point in Geneva, but the debate will resume in November.

Critics of the system will continue to press for an end to open registry, by which owners register their ships in another country, notably Panama and Liberia. Shipping experts believe the talks may shift to attempts to subject open-

registry vessels to more stringent international regulation, however, in view of the present stalemate.

Adib al-Jadir, a shipping specialist for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, set out the basic argument against flags of convenience when he complained that owners who register their ships in countries with loose conditions compete unfairly by avoiding the expenses of maintaining safety and labor standards.

Mr. Jadir, an Iraqi, said flag-of-convenience vessels have been involved in "alarming incidents" in-

cluding shipwrecks, scuttling of vessels, maritime fraud, environmental disasters, and violations of the UN embargo against shipment of oil to South Africa.

UN officials said that almost half the accidents on the high seas involve flag-of-convenience vessels. They cite the 1976 wreck of the Liberian tanker Argo Merchant, which spilled 7.5 million gallons of oil off Nantucket Island. The Argo Merchant was chartered to an oil company, its crew was polynesian and its captain was a Greek who read his radio direction finder backward, the officials claimed.

Liberia denounced the meeting in Geneva as a kangaroo court. Jeremy M.S. Smith, a Briton who is secretary of the Liberian Shipowners Council, added that some UN officials are "totally misguided in their belief that by phasing out open registries they will promote the flags of developing countries."

The verbal salvoes reflect the importance of open registry. Flags of Liberia, Panama, Singapore and even Vanuatu fly over 28 percent of the world's total tonnage.

The Reagan administration insists that national governments

should decide what vessels fly their flags, as long as they abide by international standards. The United States, Liberia and Panama, did not attend the Geneva meeting.

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## U.S. Democrats Favor Kennedy in Gallup Poll

United Press International

NEW YORK — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts is the Democrats' top choice for the 1984 presidential nomination, far outdistancing his nearest rival, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and former President Jimmy Carter, the latest Gallup Poll shows.

The results, reported Sunday in The New York Times, showed 45 percent of the 653 Democrats polled April 23-26 favored Sen. Kennedy, 12 percent favored Mr. Mondale and 11 percent favored Mr. Carter. Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California and Sen. John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio each received 6 percent.

Sen. Kennedy was also the second or third choice by 25 percent of those polled. Thirty percent chose Mr. Mondale and 25 percent chose Mr. Carter second or third.

## East Germans Flee to West

Reuters

HANNOVER, West Germany — Two East Germans crossed the heavily fortified border near here during the night and escaped unharmed to West Germany, border guards said Monday.

## Drop in U.S. Voting Appears to Be Ending

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The downward trend in voting since 1964 appears to have reached its low point and stabilized, according to a new Census Bureau report on the 1980 election.

According to the report, 59.2 percent of those surveyed two weeks after the 1980 election said they had voted, the same figure as in 1976. Until then, voter participation, which was more than 69 percent in 1964, had been dropping steadily.

The survey also showed that the same percentage of men and women voted, a change from the past, when more men voted.

Except for these two changes, the survey primarily showed that past voting patterns continued in the 1980 election.

For whites, voter participation was 61 percent; for blacks, about 51 percent, and for Hispanic-Americans, about 30 percent.

The Hispanic percentage was low because the basic group surveyed included many noncitizens, who cannot vote. The Hispanic rate would have been about 44 percent if only citizens had been counted. The percentages of whites and blacks also would have been slightly higher if noncitizens had

not been counted — 63 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

The survey showed that voter participation increased with age: Two-fifths of those in the 18-to-24 age group, three-fifths of those from 25 to 44 and about two-thirds of those 45 and above voted.

Voting was heaviest in the Midwest, 66 percent, followed by the Northeast with 59 percent, the West with 57 percent and the South with 56 percent.

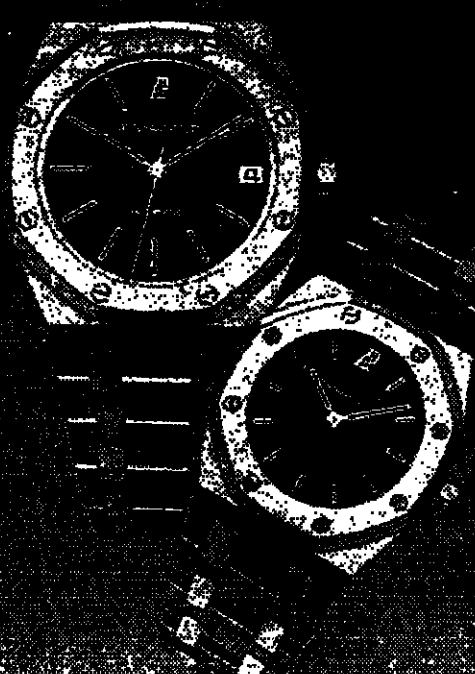
#### Education and Income

Education and income correlated directly with voting. Low-income persons and those with only an elementary school education or less had the lowest rates, about two-fifths; the percentage rose steadily with higher income and education and was 74 percent for those with a family income of more than \$25,000 and 80 percent for those with a college degree or advanced degrees.

White-collar workers had much higher participation rates, 71 percent, than farm workers, 60 percent, service workers, 51 percent, and blue-collar workers, 48 percent.

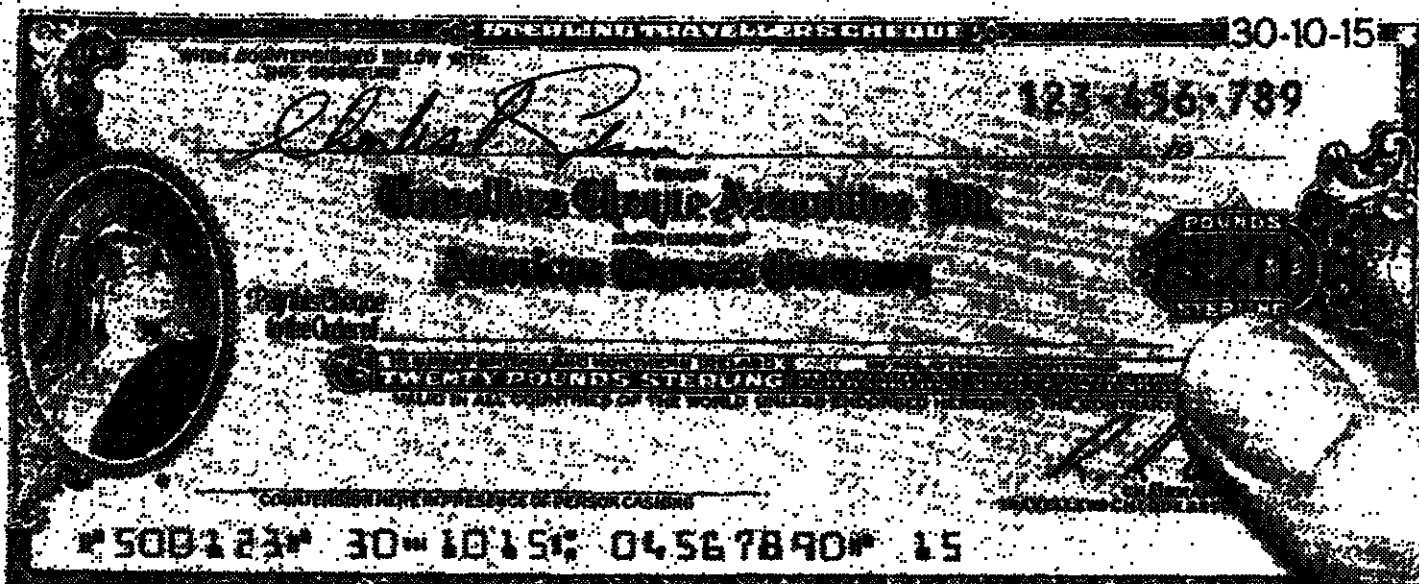
Although the overall voter participation rate was only 59.2 percent, the survey showed that of those who registered to vote nearly 90 percent voted.

## The Royal Oak

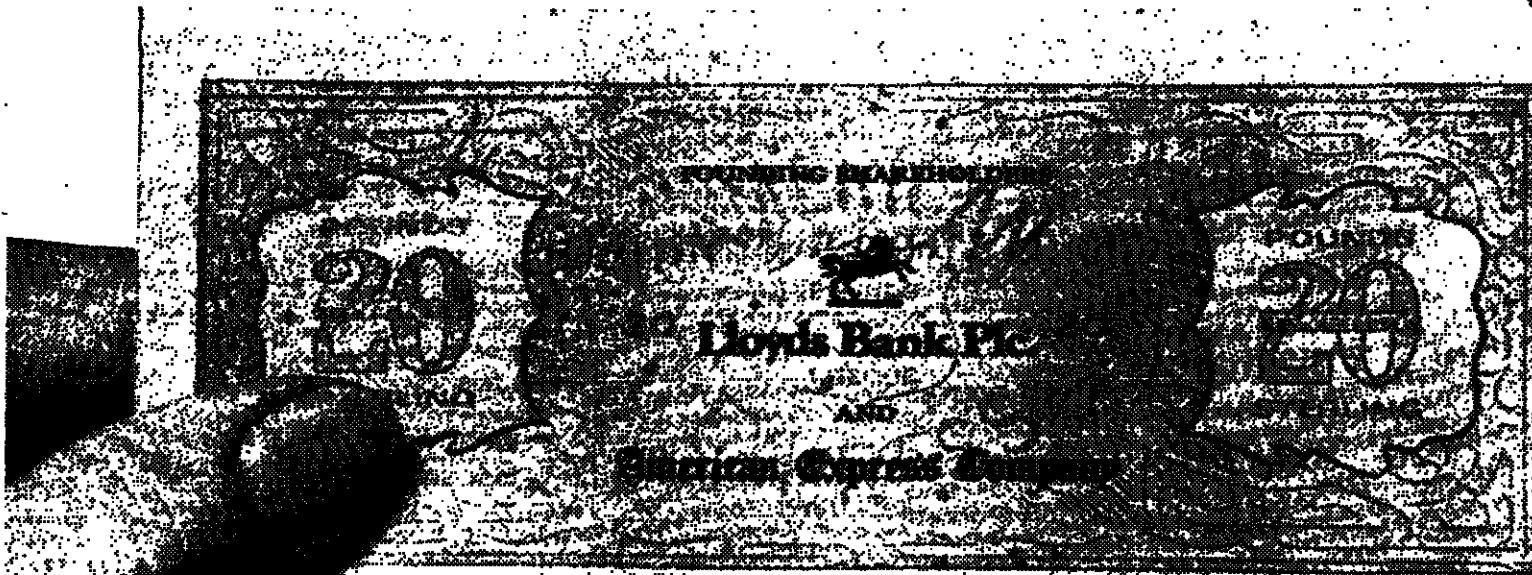


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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Converted Reagan

Billy Graham and Ronald Reagan turned up a lot of soil last week as, coincidentally, they preached reconciliation to the Kremlin. Moved by public passions about nuclear weapons, the evangelist refined his ideas about religious freedom and the president redefined his view of détente. Mr. Reagan had by far the better script.

Heaven only knows what Mr. Graham wanted to accomplish with his misguided denials of Soviet repression. Mr. Reagan feigned no such respect for Soviet policy. He finally treated questions of character and philosophy as irrelevant to the quest for agreements that might preserve peace and moderate the arms race. While sermonizers, East and West, confuse coexistence with gestures of good will or trust, the president offers the realistic prospect of a "constructive relationship" grounded in self-interest.

For Mr. Reagan, that constitutes a dramatic conversion. Most notable was the confession that his contempt for Soviet conduct ("commit any crime... lie... cheat") was not an obstacle to negotiation. Fear and suspicion obviously surround the table, but the Reagan team no longer disputes the necessity of sitting down to talk.

Thus the president also abandoned "linkage," the doctrine that nuclear arms restraint must await the evacuation of Afghanistan, the end of martial law in Poland or even the end of Soviet-U.S. antagonisms. The idea that arms control is a favor to the Russians dies hard in the mind of a generation that still pines for military superiority. The recognition that nuclear weapons, uniquely, cannot be instruments of policy is drifting up rather than down the age ladder. But it is beginning to sink in.

Obviously, agitation in the streets of Europe and the United States for a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons dictated

the timing and tone of the president's new bid to Moscow. Yet he rose above defensiveness. Relying more than ever on the judgment of Secretary of State Haig, Mr. Reagan realized that to impress the Kremlin he first had to win over Western opinion. He acknowledged Europe's stake in his policy and discovered at least some merit in his predecessors' policies of détente.

Indeed, while deploring the failure of East-West trade to produce Soviet "restraint," the president renewed the offer of commerce and credits as a reward for moderation. He claimed to be doing more than he has yet done to press the Kremlin to choose between economic collaboration and sanctions. But not unreasonably, he hopes that Soviet stress may yet make the trade lure effective.

The Russians will be tempted to crow about the heat generated by the freeze movement. But glossing over the president's ideas on arms reduction would be a serious misreading by Moscow of the consensus that Mr. Reagan now represents.

So long as he seemed to dread negotiation and lacked a plausible arms control program, the freeze campaign was an effective political challenge. But few knowledgeable Americans actually favor a freeze or think it can work. It was not Mr. Reagan, after all, but Jimmy Carter and his genteel Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, who first warned that only large reductions could restrain the arms race.

That the Soviet Union held out for the modest limits of the unratified second arms treaty, SALT-2, wasted five years. That Mr. Reagan still refuses to build on that treaty may waste five more. Without a broad program of arms reductions, however, no restraints will last in any case. Mr. Reagan's new approach is neither extreme nor only defensive. It deserves a solid reply.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Yellow Rain: Evidence

The U.S. government has at last come up with some hard evidence in support of Washington's claim that chemical and biological warfare is being waged against defenseless peoples in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union is almost certainly the responsible party, putting it in flagrant violation of international treaty commitments. Blood and urine samples taken from two victims of a chemical attack in Cambodia show the presence of one of the fungal poisons that the United States believes constitute "yellow rain."

Filing in troublesome gaps in previously available evidence, the new findings show that the victims have in their bodies sufficient amounts of a now identified poison to account for the severe reported symptoms. Control samples taken from individuals of similar age and background who were not subjected to the attack showed no evidence of the mycotoxin. Neither did samples of food, soil and water, making it extremely unlikely that the poison could have come from a natural source.

The new evidence is being sent by the U.S.

government to the UN team that has been investigating the allegations of chemical and biological warfare. So far, the team has accomplished next to nothing. It reported in January that it was "unable to reach a final conclusion" on the accuracy of the charges. This was hardly surprising since the team had not managed to get itself into Laos or Cambodia or even to Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. However, its mandate was extended, and the group is still at work.

So the ball is now squarely in the United Nations' court. What is at stake is nothing less than the value of arms control treaties — if they can be flouted without punishment, are they worth the effort it takes to negotiate them? — and the rule of law. This is not a propaganda contest between the United States and the Soviet Union, but a matter that directly concerns the security of all nations, especially the developing nations. They are the likeliest victims of the development and use of these cheap, easily acquired, quiet — and lethal — weapons.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Graham Rendering Unto Caesar

For more than 60 years, Westerners of a certain predisposition have been journeying to the Soviet Union to see what the regime wanted them to be shown and to be told what it wanted them to believe.

Billy Graham spent six days in Moscow as a participant in a Soviet-sponsored conference of "religious workers" against nuclear war. In at least one case he preached to an audience that contained hundreds of KGB security agents. At no time, apparently, did he publicly raise the issue of the 150 or more of his imprisoned fellow Baptists.

Instead, Graham preached obedience to authority in accordance with scriptural precept. Instead, he inferred the existence of "thousands" of open churches and freedom of worship on the basis of carefully arranged visits to two of the 42 houses of worship that are allowed to exist in Moscow, a city of 8 million. Warning to his theme, Graham later pronounced Soviet churches "free" — unlike, in his comparison, the "state" Church of England.

Graham was under no obligation to say things in Moscow that would offend his hosts. But neither was he required to speak in ways that could only dispirit his coreligionists and give delight to Soviet propagandists. Yet that is exactly what he did. In Moscow, Graham rendered unto Caesar.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

### The Falklands: Playing for Time?

Sadly, the signs multiply that the Argentines are simply playing for time. They have conceded nothing. President Reagan is anxious to avoid further conflict. We understand his attitude. He is concerned with U.S. inter-

ests in South America. We hope that, equally, he will understand our attitude. The Americans must be told in a friendly but firm way that we shall do all that is necessary to get our property back.

— From the Sun (London).

It now seems that only a miraculous change of heart in Buenos Aires can avert a decision to retake the Falkland Islands by force.

It should now be clear to the rest of the world that Argentina's sole interest in negotiation has been to play for time in the hope that attrition and the weather would eventually foreclose Britain's military option. We therefore seem faced with a straight choice: invasion of the Falklands before it becomes impossible, or a humiliating and possibly devastating climb-down. Faced with such a stark choice, there can be little argument over the course which must be followed.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The administration of the Falkland Islands is not something which can be given away by the British government. The administrative arrangements on the islands are based on the democratic control of the Executive Council by a legislative council which has a freely elected majority.

The long-term consideration will clearly have to be the subject of continuing discussion, leading perhaps to a proper negotiation based on judicial decision rather than rhetorical claims. It may indeed end in a trusteeship status, although there are great complexities in such a device which cannot be clarified in hurried negotiations. In the short-term, however, the day to day administration of the Falklands has no need to be changed as a result of the invasion.

— From the Times (London).

## Billy Graham, in His Zeal, Is Spreading the Wrong Word

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In preaching the Gospel two millennia ago, did the Apostle Paul challenge the dictatorship of the Caesars? Billy Graham told ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" on Sunday that the answer was no: The first evangelist "never lifted a finger against Rome."

Focus on the moral dilemma of the man who must operate in this world to preach of other worlds: To what extent should he abandon principle to teach principle?

The Apostle Paul dealt with that dilemma directly. Despite Christianity's substitution of baptism for circumcision, he ordered the circumcision of Timothy to recommend his ministry to the Jews, explaining (1 Corinthians 9:23) "To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak; I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some."

In the same way, the evangelist of today who obviously identifies with the first evangelist is trying to ingratiate himself to the leaders of the Soviet Union.

While in Moscow, Graham only reluctantly agreed to meet with the half-dozen Pentecostal Christians who have been holed up in the basement of the U.S. Embassy. No pictures, he stipulated, not even a Polaroid for their album; although Graham explains that his restriction was intended to avert a "media event," it is logical to assume that he wanted to avoid publicity primarily because it would anger his Communist hosts.

Despite a request from Vice President Bush, who called at the direct behest of the president, Graham least his prestige to the propaganda festival; he insisted again Sunday that "there is more freedom than some Americans might think" in the U.S.S.R.

Graham is willing to alienate many of his own followers, and to dismay his many admirers by kowtowing to this Kremlin. Why? Let's assume that he is not suddenly gone so soft-headed as to buy

the Soviet peace-propaganda line. What other reason can he have for jeopardizing his ministry at home?

His motive is to induce Moscow to allow him to carry his crusade to the Soviet peoples. If he can persuade the Kremlin that he will not encourage any dissidents who challenge its authority, Graham evidently believes Russia will permit him to carry his crusade to Lushniki Stadium in Moscow where he can then enkindle religious fervor in tens of thousands.

A noble motive. Why cannot a master preacher — who must reach vast audiences to carry out his life's mission — make a few compromises with secular authority to make possible his evangelism?

After all, he would not be the first religious leader to work out such a truce with Caesar. Throughout the ages, religions have worked with cruel secular regimes, muzzling militancy to endure; in Poland today, the Catholic Church must

walk a tightrope between the government and Solidarity. What is wrong, then, in Billy Graham's turning a blind eye to religious repression in Russia if — by so doing — he is able to win approval to encourage religion there?

That ancient dilemma cannot be answered with a platitude like "the ends never justify the means." Sometimes the ends do justify the means. But the argument that the ends justify the means is made all too often by political powers; the necessary counterargument — that evil means usually determine ends — must be made by the keepers of the moral flame.

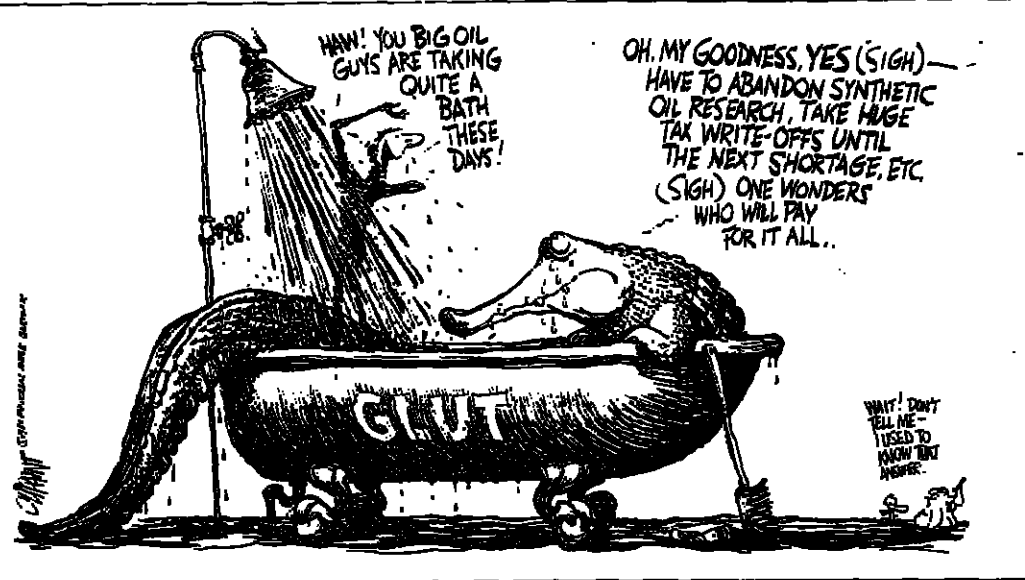
That is where Billy Graham, in his zeal to make a deal to spread the Word, spreads the wrong word. The person who purports to represent Truth with a capital T has a special responsibility to bear the embarrassing burden of truth and to turn no blind eye to the reality of religious persecution.

God's word is remembered in Russia today thanks to the example set by religious dissidents. Seventh-day Adventists and Pentecostals enable their beliefs by paying for them dearly; in gulags, Jehovah's Witnesses disseminate the texts of "The Watchtower" in forbidden broadcasts.

If an evangelist from abroad wants to "preach the Gospel of Christ in atheistic Russia," he may decide that Pauline expediency permits him to bypass and thereby supplement their work. But he cannot know of their suffering and deny or denigrate it by professing to see freedom.

Graham should read Michael Novak's "The Spirit of Democratic Capitalism." Religious freedom can no longer be separated from economic and political freedom. The evangelist can no longer rightly be "all things to all men" to save their souls; he must recognize the martyrdom of those of his and other faiths who dare to "lift a finger against Rome."

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## Catching Up on a Fool's Paradise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The best way to catch up on what has been happening here in the capital while one is away on a reporting trip is to read The Congressional Record. Its pages reflect the activities and concerns of U.S. lawmakers more sensitively than any other source.

And so it was, when I returned from nine days on the West Coast, that I turned eagerly to my favorite journal. It did not fail me. By rough count, there were 33 Republicans praising the disappearance (however temporary) of any measurable inflation and 61 Democrats weeping tears (some of them crocodile) at the surge in unemployment.

None even hinted that the latter calamity might be associated with the former blessing. The man who came closest was Sen. Harry F. Byrd, the Virginia Independent, who is retiring this year. "Washington, D.C. — this Congress," he exclaimed, "is living in a fool's paradise." Byrd was speaking of the \$1-trillion federal deficit, soon to be swelled by at least \$100 billion.

Congress is concerned about the budget. In the seven Congressional Records I read on my return, at least 70 members must have urged that it be cut. They did not, however, do the dirty deed.

My favorite exchange on the subject involved Sen. Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, and Sen. John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania. Riegle accused the Republicans of "exhausting Jimmy Carter to blame Carter for today's recession." Said Riegle: "I listened with interest, thinking I might hear something new, but, as usual, it is the same old speech.... Many in this body seem to be running

against Herbert Hoover. Give us a few years to run against Jimmy Carter, and then we can balance things later on."

It would be unfair to leave you with the impression that Congress did nothing during this period. It celebrated or proclaimed Ground Zero Week, National Snowmobile Month, Missing Children Day, Older Americans Month, National Orchestra Week, National Nurses Recognition Day, Clean Air Week — and the National Day of Prayer. It commended Egypt and Israel for the turnover of the Sinai and Canada for getting its constitution back from Britain. It commended Britain for standing up to Argentina. It authorized a gold medal for retired Admiral Hyman Rickover, but only after inserting a chintzy proviso that Rickover's gold would have to be financed from the sale of souvenir bronze reproductions.

That kind of symbolic cost-consciousness is very popular in Congress right now, even when dealing with such emotionally charged topics as crime. Sen. John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, introduced the Omnibus Victims Protection Act of 1982, which he said "insures that the federal government does all that is possible to assist crime victims, without additional federal expenditures and without infringing on the constitutional rights of defendants."

Twenty-four other senators found that promise irresistible — half of them men, like Heinz, whose terms expire this year. Congress did not duck the big issues of war and peace. For three straight days, Heinz's colleague, Sen. Arlen Specter, Republican of

Pennsylvania, tried to amend the defense authorization bill to say that "it is the sense of Congress" that the leaders of free United States and the Soviet Union should meet "at the earliest possible date... to reduce the risk that nuclear war would occur."

You wouldn't think that would be controversial, but it seemed so to some powerful Senators. They kept amending Specter's language and delaying the vote.

But other major defense questions were settled. After several hours of debate spread over two days, Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, was able to get Senate approval of an amendment that would send a clear signal to the Soviets: It will prevent the transfer of control of the schools for overseas dependents' children from the Department of Defense to the Department of Education.

The best summary comment on what had been going on came from Rep. Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts. "I do not want to get into this guerrilla warfare," he said toward the end of the week. "I was away, 'but I will tell you one thing: The public out there is laughing at this Congress.'"

Conte was protesting a move by a couple of fellow Republicans to outflank the Democrats and grab the credit for a budget-busting bill to bail out the housing industry.

But what he said read like a general indictment of the members of Congress: "Everybody wants to have their day in court. They want their cake, and they want to eat it, too. Rome is burning, and they are playing their fiddles." And proclaiming it National Music Appreciation Week. ©1982, The Washington Post.

## Two Cheers for French Socialism

By Mark Kesselman

NEW YORK — One year after François Mitterrand's election as the Fifth Republic's first Socialist president, his domestic policy rates two cheers.

His government has by and large equalized the administrative competence of its conservative predecessors — no mean feat, considering the dire prophecies heard after the election. Moreover, France has demonstrated that international economic stagnation need not dictate abandoning the quest for social justice at home.

So far, the government has sponsored more ambitious reforms than did all conservative governments during the 23 years they ran the Fifth Republic. And as a result of institutional changes bequeathed by De Gaulle, Mitterrand's government can expect at least four more years of power.

What then is the balance sheet? The Socialist-Communist coalition has scrupulously preserved civil rights and liberties. It has enlarged political freedoms by abolishing capital punishment, dismantling the State Security Court and its questionable powers of administrative detention, ending arbitrary expulsion of immigrant workers and their families, and liberalizing state-controlled television broadcasting.

Mitterrand's policies contrast sharply with the trend toward welfare-state retrenchment in other countries. The government has increased the minimum wage, rent subsidies and unemployment insurance, reduced the standard work week by one hour to 39 hours, lowered the retirement age to 60 and extended paid vacations for workers from four to five weeks. It is sponsoring increased programs for vocational training, technological research and development and other measures to revive and modernize industry. The government under the former pres-

ident, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a pioneer in deregulation, allowed key industries to languish.

The government also has introduced audacious structural reforms. They include nationalizing technologically advanced industries as well as virtually all banking and financial institutions, substantially extending the state planning agency's powers, decentralizing the traditionally top-heavy state, and promoting union representation and collective bargaining in factories. The last two, audacious because of France's archaic administrative and industrial relations systems, would bring the nation into the 20th century.

Extending the planning apparatus and the public industrial and financial sectors might propel France into the 21st century by making it the first major industrialized country to achieve democratic control of the economy. Crucial economic decisions formerly considered private, including investment, the organization of production, and regional economic development, might become subject to democratic processes.

But two cheers, not three. The government has been clumsy in explaining and coordinating its policies — one reason for diminished public support, as evidenced by setbacks in local elections and angry opposition by farmers, managers and business leaders. Many citizens complain that the reforms have provided only modest material improvements in their lives and even smaller increases in popular power. Business groups and wealthy citizens remain outraged that, for the first time in generations, the state does not assign their interests highest priority.

The government may not successfully implement all of its ambi-

tious reforms. Politicizing economic decisions creates the risk of confusion and conflict characteristic of democratic decision-making. And the reforms require the cooperation of social and political forces as divergent as business groups, administrators, radical trade unions and the Communists.

The fate of Mitterrand's policies does not rest exclusively on events in France. After the election, a modest upturn in the economy, fueled by government spending, led to increased imports. But the continued stagnation of other nations' economies has limited French exports. Predictable consequences have been rising prices, trade deficits, less private investment and a weaker franc.

The government's success may thus heavily depend on economic revival in the United States. It would be a cruel irony if French Socialism turned out to be hostage to Reaganomics.

Mark Kesselman, a professor of government at Columbia University, is writing a book on the French working class and the Socialist government. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

## Siberian Gas Debate Hides Deeper Dispute

By Wolfgang Wagner

HANNOVER, West Germany — Few recent issues have tested relations between the United States and West Germany as sorely as the controversy over the Soviet pipeline to furnish Western Europe with natural gas.

But the dispute only conceals deeper differences that divide the Atlantic allies over the broader question of economic ties with the Soviet Union.

Pioneered by West Germany, the deal to build the pipeline has increased the wrath of the Reagan administration, which contends that it will give Moscow a stranglehold over Western Europe's energy supplies. Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, further argued not long ago that the Kremlin's earnings from the gas exports, expected to run to about \$8 billion a year, will help to sustain Soviet "military imperialism."

West Europeans resent Washington's attempts to block them from doing business with the Russians — especially when President Reagan continues to authorize U.S. farmers to sell grain to the Soviet Union. A widespread feeling as well as that Reagan, whose highest interest policies have contributed to the global recession, is hardly in a position to prevent Western Europe from taking any steps to improve its battered economies.

These tensions have crystallized around the pipeline project, which was conceived in 1979, at a time when Western Europe desperately needed energy to keep its industries operating. West European countries had already been buying natural gas from the Soviet Union. During the first half of the 1970s, West Germany alone concluded three agreements to purchase 11 billion cubic meters of Soviet gas.

The pipeline is due to start functioning at the end of this decade. West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands will receive more than 40 billion cubic meters of gas a year.

The Russians are getting the pipeline almost entirely on credit, to be repaid later in gas. The financing is private, with West German banks and companies furnishing a major share of the \$4 billion in loans. Even before the gas be-

gins flowing, pipeline construction will give a shot in the arm to West German, French and Italian firms, which along with the Japanese have contracts to provide tubing, compressors and other equipment.

Reagan administration's complaint that the gas deliveries will increase Western Europe's reliance on the Soviet Union is not borne out by the figures.

Though West Germany, France and Italy will depend more on Soviet gas, it will account for only about 6 percent of their energy needs by 1990, so they are not likely to be vulnerable to a cutoff. On balance, West European businessmen feel they would rather rely on the Russians than on the Arabs; the energy crisis of the early 1970s nearly crippled their factories.

Many of these businessmen add, moreover, that their commercial experiences with the Russians have generally been good. The Reagan administration has also suggested as an alternative that Western Europe buy U.S. coal instead of Soviet gas. That proposal has made no headway, since it would mean more expensive energy in Europe.

A West German scientist, Hanns Maull, has recommended measures that might allay Washington's fears that West Germany is moving too close to Moscow.

One would be for West Germany to dilute its dependence on the Russians by securing natural gas deliveries from Norway and other areas. Another would be to extend the Soviet pipeline to Britain in order to bring another European nation into the consortium of customers. Maull also suggests that large underground facilities be built so that gas could be stored against the possibility that the Russians would stop their deliveries for political reasons.

Reagan and his advisers are correct when they say that the flirtation with Moscow contains risks. But what they seem to misunderstand is that West Germany, which has lived in the shadow of the Soviet empire for a generation, is accustomed to risks — and the pipeline is one that people in Europe are willing to accept.

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## LETTERS

### Arab Casualties

Your front-page story "Israeli Jets Bomb Lebanon" (IHT, April 22) did not mention casualties. Twenty dead and about 60 injured was given prominence in BBC newscasts.

I have read your Middle East items with greater care after noticing that an account of West Bank disturbances under the headline "Cabinet Will Not Let Begin Quit Post" (IHT, March 24) went on for 13 paragraphs before mentioning Arab casualties. Is an editorial policy implied?

B. STONEQUIST, Lisbon.

### Childish Innendo

I am deeply disappointed over the declining quality of contributions to IHT's opinion page, and the direct reflection this has on the paper's editorial standards. Flora Lewis' article of April 21 is a case in point.

The childish innendo contained in Lewis' comment regarding Jordan's involvement in 1967 is condescending and self-righteous at best, and naive at worst. Was Jordan to sit idly by while its ally was attacked? Can Lewis really believe the Israelis did not have designs on the West Bank?

And what of the 1967 borders which Lewis dismisses as "only lines where soldiers dug in at the moment truces were signed in 1949"? To read Lewis, these borders, long recognized by UN resolutions, should be ignored. Under

### War and 'Christ'

I was shocked to see your news-paper (IHT, April 24-25) accept a full-page advertisement from agents of "The Christ" by which readers were told: "His presence in the world guarantees there will be no third World War."

This uncritical acceptance of all manner of self-seeking cranks and opportunists will result in even more potentially useful young people turning away from a vitally needed social responsibility. It is the duty of all of us to work to prevent World War III. By all means, hope for help from "The Christ," Lord Maitreya, the Buddha, the Mahdi, Krishna — even the Pope. But don't expect these gentlemen to do the job on their own.

NICHOLAS PERRY, Girona, Spain.

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# Hassan Says Morocco Wants U.S. Aid While Remaining Nonaligned

By Francis B. Gupac  
New York Times Service

FEZ, Morocco — King Hassan II says that while he would not hesitate to sign a treaty with the United States, Morocco "always will be nonaligned."

"If tomorrow it became necessary to conclude a treaty with the United States to defend Morocco against hegemonism and against attacks against its sovereignty and territorial integrity, it's not just the king but all 20 million Moroccans who would be ready to sign with anyone they want," the 52-year-old ruler said last week.

The king spoke in advance of his state visit to the United States, which starts Tuesday. During the visit, he and President Reagan are expected to discuss the possibility of Morocco providing transit rights for U.S. military aircraft and personnel in this country.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met with the king in Morocco in February and among subjects discussed was the possibility of landing rights for the Rapid Deployment Force planned for the Middle East.

Asked to comment on reports that he had already agreed to provide the United States with transit rights, he replied, "We have signed nothing."

**Congressional Resistance**  
King Hassan also hopes for increased economic and military aid from the United States. Although the administration has proposed increased aid, the plan has recently met with resistance in Congress.

The United States gives Morocco \$35 million in economic aid annually and provides credit of about \$30 million yearly for foreign military purchases. The administration wants to increase this credit to \$100 million, but the House Foreign Affairs Committee recently halved that amount.

The king said that even though he sought closer economic and political ties with the United States, he was not prepared to sacrifice what he called Morocco's "special identity" in the Arab and Third World.

"If one day the United States asks for facilities for use in the Middle East against an Arab country, it's for certain that we would say no," said the king, speaking in French. "We are committed to the democratic world and we will defend our freedoms at all cost. But we are and always will be nonaligned."

He went on: "There is no question that we are nonaligned — but nonalignment is not noncommitment. Morocco is an independent state," he said. "It is precisely its independence and its sovereignty that allow Morocco to choose its friends."

The monarch left little doubt that he feels that more support must come from the West, and from the United States in particular, to counter what he sees as a threat from Libya — a position advocated energetically here by the U.S. envoy, Joseph Verner Reed Jr.

The ambassador has also talked often about enlisting Morocco in a "strategic consensus" of moderate Arab nations to thwart Soviet ambitions in the region.

King Hassan again ruled out any negotiations with the Polisario Front, the Marxist-led guerrilla group that has been fighting Moroccan forces for control of the phosphate-rich Western Sahara, a former Spanish territory that Morocco took over in stages starting in 1976.

"There is no Polisario — when you speak about the Polisario you have to speak about Libya and Algeria," the king said, alluding to the key financial and military support given to the guerrillas by Morocco's two neighbors. "Negotiations with the Polisario? Never."

**Resources Drained**  
He said that Morocco, by agreeing last year to a cease-fire and an internationally supervised referendum in Western Sahara, had gone as far as it could concerning initiatives on the Sahara issue within the Organization of African Unity. The Polisario wants to negotiate directly with the Moroccans.

The Polisario war is draining Morocco's resources. The country has also been hurt by recent droughts, high oil bills, and a slump in the European demand for phosphates, Morocco's chief export.

The ruler said that phosphate production would begin again in July in the Bouara mines in Western Sahara. Production was halted some years back after the Polisario sabotaged conveyor belts in the mines.

The king's statement appeared to signal that Morocco was now militarily confident enough to thwart any attacks on the mines and hold on to the Western Sahara.

## Daily Paper Financed by Moon Sect Makes Its Appearance in U.S. Capital

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. capital, a one newspaper town for nearly a year, got a second daily Monday with the debut of The Washington Times, which is financed by followers of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

The first edition consisted of a 20-page news section, a magazine and an eight-page tabloid introducing the staff and explaining how the paper came to be. Noting that the Unification Church founded by Mr. Moon is a controversial religion, a story in the supplement said, "The Washington Times will face what is described in today's phrase as 'an image problem.'"

The editors are predicting an immediate sale of 100,000, although the morning newspaper will carry no advertising until the circulation figures become firm enough for a rate schedule. The morning Washington Post, the capital's only daily since The Washington Star folded last August, has a circulation of 700,000 weekdays and 984,000 Sundays.

James Whelan, a veteran newsman and the editor and publisher of The Washington Times, said that while followers of Mr. Moon have put up the capital, he alone will dictate the newspaper's contents and policies. He said he has a five-year contract promising autonomy.

## U.S. Report Branded Mitterrand 'Romantic'

The Associated Press

PARIS — A confidential U.S. State Department report written shortly after the victory of President Francois Mitterrand describes the Socialist leader as a romantic who is poorly informed on international affairs and surrounded by "woefully untrained" advisers, according to a French newspaper account Monday.

The report was dated May 20, 1981, 10 days after Mr. Mitterrand's victory ended 23 years of conservative rule in France. It was published in the leftist daily Liberation.

The study was written by John R. Dobrin, who at the time was in the Central European division of the State Department in Washington. He is now with the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

Mr. Dobrin addressed the report to three of his Washington colleagues, Henry A. Holmes, director of the department's European division, David Gompert, also in the European division, and John Maresca, who at the time was in the department's Western European division and who now is in the No. 2 position at the embassy in Paris.

The report was equally harsh on Mr. Mitterrand's "old boy" advisers.

Mr. Mitterrand "is likely to draw his security policy from the counsel of a tiny group of advisers, themselves woefully untrained, very poorly informed and far removed from modern security analysis," it said.

There was no immediate reaction to the report from Mr. Mitterrand's office.

On a more positive aspect for U.S. policies, Mr. Dobrin wrote, "Mitterrand, personally, is a convinced Atlanticist in a party made up of neo-isolationists."

The French president, who appointed four Communists to his 44-member Cabinet, does not like Communists, the report said.

The study also noted that it would be easy to convince Mr. Mitterrand to support U.S. positions.

Mr. Dobrin's interest in the French left dates from 1973, when he was assigned to cover opposition groups while posted in Paris, according to the Liberation article. The newspaper said he had frequent contacts with the Socialist Party at that time.

In his report, Mr. Dobrin described Mr. Mitterrand as a political "outsider" who had been deprived of all information concerning security problems.

Mr. Mitterrand, the report said, is "essentially a romantic, literary thinker less moved by objective threat assessment than by 'a priori' concerns for fuzzily perceived goals."

It added that he is "far more removed from objective knowledge about strategic realities than would be any unsuccessful candidate in the U.S."

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China, India  
Meet Again  
Over BorderNo Immediate Result  
Seems to Be Expected

United Press International

NEW DELHI — India and China opened a second round of talks Monday aimed at resolving a 20-year-old border dispute, but neither side appeared to expect a sudden breakthrough.

The initial round, held in Peking in December, was the first border meeting since the two Asian neighbors fought a three-week border war in the Himalayas in September, 1962.

At issue is 48,000 square miles (about 123,000 square kilometers) of territory in two areas, one near Bhutan and Burma and the other along China's Sinkiang province.

The talks were held in Hyderabad House, the red sandstone palace of the former Nizam of Hyderabad in central New Delhi, and were expected to last four days.

## Other Topics

China's former deputy minister of foreign affairs, Fu Hao, led a delegation of 11. India's chief negotiator was Eric Gonsalves, a secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Also joining the session were trade, scientific and cultural representatives who were expected to discuss bilateral relations.

Both Mr. Fu and Mr. Gonsalves said the talks could expand trade, scientific and cultural ties between the two nations.

But before the Chinese delegation arrived, Mr. Gonsalves said: "Frankly speaking, I do not expect any breakthrough in the second round of talks."

China's attack on India on Oct. 20, 1962, was seen by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as a Soviet attempt to humiliate India, one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement.

In the border war, China seized 14,000 of the 16,000 square miles in the western sector bordering Sinkiang.

India controls 32,000 square miles in the eastern sector near Burma and Bhutan.

Peking offered India a deal in 1980 that would in effect have maintained the status quo with the two sides retaining control of the territory they now occupy. India has indicated it will not accept the offer.



**BIGGEST BUDDHA** — Worshipers in Tatemura, Japan, attend the unveiling of a 30-ton bronze recumbent Buddha, believed to be the largest of its kind in the world. The Buddha was commissioned by Kimiko Ichimura, 63, who spent her \$1-million fortune to have it made.

Leftist Backed by Incumbent Party  
Wins Peaceful Dominican Election

From Agency Dispatches

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Salvador Jorge Blanco, a moderate leftist and the candidate of President Antonio Guzmán's incumbent Dominican Revolutionary Party, claimed victory early Monday in what appeared to be this nation's first peaceful and undisturbed election since independence a century and a half ago.

Returns from 655 of the 5,611 polling places gave Mr. Jorge Blanco 55,342 votes, or 47.95 percent. Joaquín Balaguer, the 75-year-old former president and head of the rightist Reformist Party, received 66,991 votes or 33.72 percent, and Juan Bosch, the leftist who was deposed as president in 1963, got 22,087 votes or 11.12 percent. Five other candidates ran far behind.

## No Major Incidents

Mr. Jorge Blanco's party also was leading in races for the 120-member Chamber of Deputies and the 27-seat Senate. Several municipal offices also were at stake. In recent weeks there had been

sporadic street clashes in which nine persons were killed and about 100 injured. But no major incidents were reported on election day.

"We are the winners," Mr. Jorge Blanco, a 55-year-old lawyer and senator, told reporters and campaign supporters at his home here shortly after midnight.

## Traditional Forces

In party primaries, Mr. Jorge Blanco was the candidate of the government party's left wing. He opposed Mr. Guzmán's centrist faction. But well before election day he had picked up support from a number of more conservative businessmen and bankers.

Official returns were still incomplete, having been delayed for hours after a huge turnout that led the Central Electoral Board to extend voting for two hours Sunday.

Mr. Jorge Blanco had been viewed as the favorite in the race, and Mr. Balaguer, who was president for 12 years until his defeat in 1978, was seen as the likely runner-up in polls taken as the campaign ended. Mr. Bosch, of the far-left Dominican Liberation Party, was

president briefly before being deposed in a military coup in 1963.

Differences among the candidates on the issues — particularly the chief issue, the decaying economy — have been hard to delineate. The campaign has instead been portrayed as a battle between the old faces and the new, the left and the right, experience and youth.

The election was regarded as the most open of any since Rafael Trujillo was assassinated in 1961, ending a 30-year dictatorship. Eight candidates competed for the presidency, and 14 parties promoted candidates for office.

The voting was viewed here as a test of the strength of the Dominican Republic's young democracy. In recent days, rumors have persisted that the election of Mr. Jorge Blanco might result in a coup. But the heads of the armed forces and the national police have publicly pledged to respect the outcome of the voting.

It was the fifth election in the Dominican Republic since a civil war following Mr. Bosch's removal and U.S. intervention in 1965. But it was the first conducted in conditions approaching those normal for a democracy.

Syrian Reveals Buildup  
In Lebanon to Thwart  
Any Israeli Invasion

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Syria has begun strengthening its positions in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley to prevent the possibility that Israel will move across the border, through Lebanon and into Syria, a Syrian official says.

Israeli forces are massed across the border from southern Lebanon, but the immediate threat of an invasion of Lebanon appeared to have receded after a weekend of extensive government meetings in Jerusalem, Israeli press reports and Western diplomats said Monday. Newspapers reported that the Israeli Cabinet decided Sunday to show restraint against Palestinian guerrillas for now. The reports said the government, which last week marshaled forces on the Lebanese border, had decided to hold off attacking Palestine Liberation Organization camps unless the guerrillas struck again.

## Military Buildup

Western diplomats said U.S. pressure may have been instrumental in the decision. Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon are to visit Washington next month.

The Syrian official would give no details of the military activity at the mouth of the Bekaa Valley, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Israel-Lebanon border, but said, "We are strengthening our army and positions because we have to be alert."

Western reporters who toured the area late last week saw new Soviet-built T-62 tanks dug in along one of the two main roads leading from Israel to the Bekaa Valley, the strategic pass between Lebanon and Syria around the flank of Mount Hermon.

The reporters also saw anti-aircraft batteries and troop transports in freshly dug positions in the hills to the north and east of Machgharah, 25 miles southeast of Beirut, as well as new, although unmanned, positions at the second road into the valley from the Israeli frontier.

## Strategic Locations

Western diplomats and other sources said the Syrian positions were of strategic importance because they blocked the routes Israel might use in an attack on Syria through Lebanon.

Israel admitted last week that it

has been massing troops along the border with southern Lebanon for a possible thrust at Palestinian guerrillas entrenched in the region. Syria has pledged to defend the guerrillas if they are attacked.

Syria has 30,000 troops in Lebanon on a mission from the Arab League to uphold the truce that ended the 1975-76 war between rightist Christian militiamen and an alliance of Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Muslims.

In the southern Lebanese port of Sidon, residents closed shops, schools and businesses Monday in protest against gun battles Sunday between a local leftist group and Palestinian guerrillas. Six persons were killed and 13 were injured in the fighting.

French Envoy  
Returns to  
Post in Syria

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French ambassador to Syria returned to Damascus on Monday, more than three weeks after he was recalled and two Syrian diplomats were expelled from France, the External Affairs Ministry said.

France recalled Ambassador Henri Servant from Syria for consultations on April 22 after a terrorist bomb exploded outside an anti-Syrian Arab-language newspaper, Al Watan al Arabi, in central Paris. One woman was killed in the morning rush-hour explosion and dozens of people were injured.

Syria retaliated by expelling two French diplomats and recalling its envoy to Paris. French officials gave no reason for Mr. Servant's return to his overseas post. The Syrian ambassador to Paris, who had also been recalled by his government, has not yet returned.

The publisher of Al Watan al Arabi, Walid Abou Zahra, was quoted Monday as saying he had evidence that three Syrian agents carried out the bombing after abandoning plans to dynamite French state radio headquarters in Paris.

## 'Arab Affair'

The publisher, who claims to have sources within the Damascus government, told the Paris daily newspaper Le Matin that Syria wanted to bomb the radio building in retaliation for a French television broadcast, but chose his offices instead to "make it look like an affair between Arabs."

French government sources said that relations with Syria had been severely strained since the assassination of the French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, on Sept. 4, 1981.

On the evening before the Paris bombing, the French television broadcast a documentary directly implicating Syria in Mr. Delamare's slaying. The broadcast said that Mr. Delamare was killed during a bungled kidnapping intended as a warning against continued French objections to Syrian military involvement in Lebanon.

The sources said that the French also had evidence the two Syrian diplomats expelled after the bombing had been directly involved in anti-Israeli activities in France "incompatible with their diplomatic duties."

Egypt Announces  
Arrests of More  
Fundamentalists

United Press International

CAIRO — Police Minister Hassan Abu-Basha has announced that another underground Muslim fundamentalist group, financed by "external forces," has been smashed and its leadership arrested.

It was the third such organization reportedly uncovered in less than two months.

The latest group was seized Friday, Mr. Abu-Basha said, and belonged to a parent organization that calls itself Al Takfir Wal Hijra. He said the society regards other Muslims as heretics, advocates the overthrow of the government and the imposition of Islamic law by force.

"There are external forces which are attempting to undermine domestic security and stability," Mr. Abu-Basha said Sunday at a meeting of senior police officers. "Investigation has proved that some of these external forces maintained contact with terrorist groups inside Egypt and provided them with funds and printed matter." He was understood to be referring to non-Egyptian Islamic groups active in some Arab countries and Europe.

At the beginning of April, the authorities announced that two Muslim fanatic organizations had been discovered and 140 of their members arrested.

Arab Boycott of Zaire  
Being Sought by PLO

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization has called for an Arab boycott of Zaire in retaliation for its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel and open an embassy in Jerusalem.

The statement, issued Sunday night in Beirut by Yasser Arafat, said that if the Arab states remain indifferent to Zaire's action, other conservative African countries will be encouraged to follow suit.

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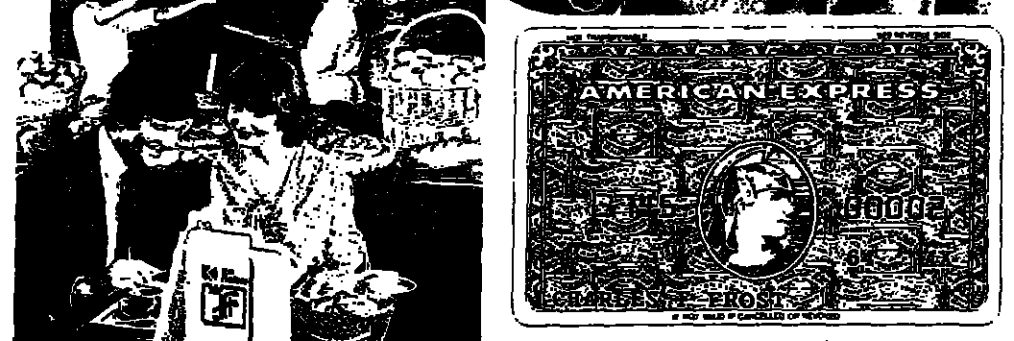
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## A Rural Italian Town Fights Age of Atoms

### Political Parties Unite to Resist Plans for Nuclear Plant in Area

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

AVETRANA, Italy — In this rustic region of Apulia, on the inside of Italy's boot, a head of heavy olive and heavy olive oil, the possible coming of a nuclear power plant has turned apocalyptic language into agitation that has surprised not only the authorities but the people themselves.

Wherever a visitor traveled in this region, which remains well off the beaten track despite the lovely beaches lapped by the Gulf of Taranto and the picturesque medieval towns, the *centrale nucleare* was topic No. 1. The issue has united all the political parties in this town of 7,500 people.

For once, Cosimo Sammarco, secretary of Avetrana's Communist Party, and his brother Leonardo, leader of the town's Christian Democrats, are on the same side of a debate.

The Communists still refuse to participate in protest meetings held by the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, but like all members of all the other parties they are pleased by the strong statement of opposition issued by the local bishop, Armando Franco of Oria.

Avetrana, the town nearest the projected site, did not get news of its selection until after Dec. 7, when the regional government announced that it had agreed to a recommendation of the Rome government to offer a site for a 2,000-megawatt reactor as part of the national energy program. Other regions that have been invited to approve sites refused.

Antonio Nigro, director of the elementary school and a member of the town council elected on the Communist slate, said the council, headed by Mayor Francesco Scarciglia, a Christian Democrat, did not at first offer any resistance. On the national level, all Italian parties except the Radicals favor nuclear energy.

"Five or six young people started what is now a resistance movement that everybody has joined," said Mr. Nigro. "They put up a sign on the piazza that said, 'Better active today than radioactive tomorrow.'"

The meetings grew larger and larger, Mr. Nigro said, until on March 20 a rally drew a throng estimated at 20,000, about triple the population of Avetrana.

**Communal Referendum**

In the bars of the towns and villages along the coast, local men over their small cups of coffee "corrected" with a few drops of grappa or other alcoholic drinks —

argue strongly in favor of communal referendums to confront the regional government of Apulia's five provinces.

Mayor Scarciglia said there would definitely be a referendum here before June 7, the deadline for the regional government's decision. Fernando Boccardo, administrative secretary of the Communist Party in the nearby town of Nardò, said his party intended to make the nuclear plant the central issue of communal elections June 6.

"If does not serve man, if it produces industrial growth but damages man's health, I cannot accept it," said Bishop Franco. He said he had sent letters of protest to President Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini and many national and regional governmental agencies.

About two dozen men — tradition still keeps women out of public issues in Apulia — gathered to talk of their anti-nuclear stand. They represented all major parties and proclaimed at the outset that there were no political differences on this issue.

But true to the argumentative tradition of Italy, the meeting broke up in discord that continued late into the evening on the piazza. Gabriele Lombartini, a Communist steelworker, accused members of other parties of having practiced "terrorism" to prevent the expression of pro-nuclear sentiment.

**The Communist Position**

"The Communist Party's 'no' is not an anti-nuclear 'no,'" Mr. Lombartini shouted. A non-Communist activist broke into an angry, gesticulating speech and stomped out, while argument broke out in the meeting hall.

"We Communists have historically believed in technological progress," Cosimo Sammarco said, defending the party's national position in favor of nuclear energy. "Our stand here does not mean we are against nuclear energy."

Mr. Sammarco, also a steelworker, said the local party's opposition was based on the peremptory way in which national and regional authorities sought to impose the power station.

Franco Rizzi, a historian from Avetrana now teaching at Rome University, said: "This is a region that believes in magic and conservatism, and their image of nuclear power runs counter to both."

What will happen if the government persists in its project for Avetrana? "There will be butchery," said Carmel De Marco, a city councilor. Mayor Scarciglia nodded assent.



ABSENT GUEST—Lech Walesa, the interned leader of the Polish independent union Solidarity, has been awarded an honorary degree in absentia from the University of Notre Dame, the first such degree the university has conferred. The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, left, Notre Dame president, is next to a chair representing the degree.

### 3 Cabinet Officials Fired in Romania

**The Associated Press**  
BUCHAREST — Three Romanian Cabinet officials have been dismissed by Communist Party leaders for violating financial laws, Bucharest radio has reported.

A communiqué issued Saturday after a meeting of the party's executive political committee said Alexandru Marghiescu had been dismissed as a secretary of state in

the Foreign Trade Ministry. He also lost his post as chief of the department of international economic cooperation.

The radio said Enache Sirbu and Emilian Mihailescu were removed from their posts as deputy ministers in the Agriculture Ministry. The announcement said the three violated "financial discipline" in connection with foreign economic projects.

## Pretoria Plan for Nonblacks Seen as Illusory

To Critics, 'Power-Sharing' Proposal Is Ambiguous

By Joseph Lelyveld  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — On the penultimate page of a long report on constitutional changes published last week with great fanfare, the government of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha is urged to consider issuing a "declaration of intention."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

That would give the major population groups and their leaders "some idea of the kind of South Africa which is projected."

This declaration, the framers of the constitutional proposals suggest, might consider a subject they pretended to ignore: the future role of blacks, which is obviously the central issue in South African politics.

Thus, having partly unrolled a blueprint for constitutional change, the theorists of the new order seemed to acknowledge, tacitly, an enormous ambiguity at the heart of their "reform" — the proposed switching from a parliamentary to a presidential system as a way of bringing brown South Africans, the mixed-race people called *coloreds* and also *Indians*, into institutions of government that would remain closed to the black majority.

Was it to be viewed as the first step in a process of voluntary power-sharing by the whites that would ultimately include blacks? Or was it, as one speaker suggested on Friday in the multiracial advisory body known as the President's Council that has been set up to midwife the proposals, a last-ditch effort to exclude blacks permanently by moving the major dividing line in South African politics from white and nonwhite to black and nonblack?

For Prime Minister Botha, the

normally truculent machine politician who has staked his political future on initiating some form of what he calls "healthy power-sharing," the ambiguity seems a necessary cloak. An unequivocal answer to the questions about the role of blacks could doom the proposals as well as himself.

In the eyes of the moderate white opposition, let alone blacks and the outside world, Mr. Botha may have conceded little or nothing so far except a few of the more obviously worn-out apartheid precepts. But his readiness to associate himself and the governing National Party with the idea of racial change, however vague, has been enough to shatter the political unity of the Afrikaners, which has been the basis of their dominance for the last 34 years.

If he dares now to suggest that the changes brought forward last week are just the beginning, the ranks of the extreme right wing could swell to the point that the National Party, whose support among whites is already at its lowest point in a quarter of a century, might find that the only way to neutralize the challenge of the new Conservative Party of Andries P. Treurnicht, a starry former Cabinet minister, is to dump Mr. Botha.

If he tries, however, to soothe white fears by suggesting that the proposals to open the system give blacks, who represent more than 70 percent of the 29 million people within South Africa's traditional borders, no reason for hope, the "reform" is likely to be overwhelmingly rejected by colored and Indian political leaders, who cannot seem to be swallowing the "homeland" theories and practices that the National Party has used to divide and dominate blacks.

It is a matter of debate as to whether it was courage, ineptitude or force of circumstances that landed the prime minister on this tightrope. But there is general agreement that he cannot turn back because the doctrinal ground he has already abandoned — that of orthodox apartheid ideology — has been occupied by Mr. Treurnicht.

National Party strategists are acutely aware of the problem their leader faces in trying simultaneously to marshal white and nonwhite support for limited change.

The plea of the prime minister's supporters to the moderate, mainly English-speaking opposition as well as to coloreds and Indians is that this initiative represents their last and only chance for evolutionary change. If it goes forward, it will at least be a beginning, they argue, while if it is rejected, the bulk of Afrikaners will resentfully conclude that they have been spurned and that power alone can be relied upon to settle the issue of power.

That was the line Mr. Botha himself seemed to be adopting at the start of the year when he urged colored and Indian leaders to tell their people to "calm down" and stop making demands. "The whites also have rights in this country," he said then, in a tone that sounded more threatening than conciliatory.

More recently, the prime minister sought to carry his own people. "What I am doing today is not because I am a wonderful person or a savior of South Africa," he told a party meeting the other night, "but because I have a duty to fulfill. I am going to do it whether it makes me popular or unpopular."

An implicit threat could be read into those words, which the consti-

tutional proposals from the President's Council come close to spelling out: The changes could be forced through against white as well as nonwhite opposition on the basis of the National Party's huge majority in Parliament.

In that case, the switch to the presidential system would be an accomplished fact long before the next white election, which need not be until 1986.

By then, Mr. Botha's supporters hope, most Afrikaners would have realized what most others seem to have already figured out, that the proposed changes would make it possible to tell Western governments and investors that South Africa is changing without, in fact, changing very much.

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## New Yugoslav Premier Known for Toughness

**The Associated Press**

BELGRADE — A new Yugoslav government, headed by a woman who says she deserves her reputation for toughness, took office Monday. Milka Planinc, 57, head of the Communist Party in Croatia for the past decade, was approved as premier Sunday in a joint session of the Federal Assembly.

At her nomination for the presidency of the Federal Executive Council in January, the press described her as the Iron Lady of Yugoslavia. She is rarely seen smiling.

"I have this reputation and I am sure I will need this toughness in my new job," Mrs. Planinc said. "We have to start immediately. Our economic situation is very serious."

**Economic Problems**

Yugoslavia's economic problems include unemployment, rising inflation, a shortage of hard currency and a large foreign debt. In addition,

there is periodic restlessness among the ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo, where there were major disturbances in 1981 and minor outbreaks as late as last month.

After Tito's death in 1980, the duties of head of state were transferred to a collective presidency, with the president and vice president holding one-year terms and rotating annually.

The Federal Executive Council, which Mrs. Planinc now heads, is the equivalent of the Cabinet. Her term is four years.

Mrs. Planinc fought with Tito's partisans against the Nazi occupying force during World War II. She became a Communist Party member in 1944 and a professional politician in 1949.

Mrs. Planinc was given the party leadership in Croatia in a purge ordered by Tito to clear the leadership of nationalists. Very little is known about her private life. Politika Ekspres, a leading Belgrade daily newspaper, said only that she has some great qualities — efficiency and the ability to make quick decisions, and great thoroughness.

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### Spain Adds to Number Of Cooking Oil Victims

**Reuters**

MADRID — The official number of Spaniards who were poisoned by adulterated cooking oil has reached nearly 20,000, a Health Ministry spokesman said Monday.

He said the number was raised from 18,000 to 19,828 after further study of potential cases. The official death toll stands at 271.

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## ARTS/LEISURE

## Munster: The Cheese Sans Umlaut

ENGLISH IS a straightforward, frank, honest, open-hearted, no-nonsense language, which has little truck with such devilish devices as accents; indeed U.S. editors and printers are often thrown into a dither when a foreign word insinuates itself into the language. However there is one word on which Americans seem to have closed ranks, printing it confidently, courageously, and almost invariably, complete with accent — the cheese presented to us as Munster.

Unfortunately, Munster doesn't take an accent.

The American way with

## WAVERLEY ROOT

Münster is exemplified both by example and exception in the Time-Life "Foods of the World" series, in which the two volumes on French cooking (classic and provincial), written by authors who did their homework in France, spell the word "Munster," but in the book on American food, where, if anywhere, cheese should avoid entangling foreign alliances, the American imitation of Munster turns up as Münster.

This may be excusable as a mistake if it had not been based on another mistake, for the foreign cheese which inspired the American version is described in this book as German. Münster would be right if Munster were a German cheese, but it isn't. There is a German city named Münster in North Rhine-Westphalia, but the Munster that makes the cheese is in Alsace, France, and as the function of the umlaut over a U in German is to indicate that it has acquired the sound of the French U, it would be pointless in France.

## Monastic Creation

The name Munster is explained universally as being a corruption of *monastère*, and the town does indeed seem to have originated about a monastery whose monks are credited with having invented the cheese. Cheese was a specialty of medieval monks and nobody disputes that Munster was a monastic creation. But of which monks? Henri Gault and Christian Millau say they came from Germany, which is consistent with cheesemaking, but every other source says that Munster was founded by evangelists from Ireland who came to Alsace in the seventh century to convert its still pagan inhabitants.

Ireland does not rank high as a cheese-producing country. However, miscast as cheesemakers or not, there is a detail which suggests that the monks of Munster may indeed have been Irish. From what part of Ireland might evangelists have been dispatched in the seventh century? As reasonable a hypothesis as any is that they were assigned to this missionary field from the ecclesiastical capital of the island, Cashel. Cashel is in the southeasternmost sector of the island, one of the five ancient provinces, Munster — otherwise known as Munster. Did the monks bring the name of their homeland with them? Perhaps the accepted explanation of this city's name is as questionable as the umlaut American applies to it.

Irish monks, from a land not rich in cheese, may well have hungered for it, and have given themselves enthusiastically to its production when they entered a territory whose soil was propitious to milk superbly suited for cheese. They were in the Vosges Mountains, Mountain pastures are often prized by cheesemakers, and the Vosges are particularly favored by nature in this respect. The special quality of the milk produced by cows there is supposed to account for the full flavor of Munster, and the taste of the cheese is attributed to its run to the granitic soil on which it grows.

The flavor of Munster strikes some persons as too full. Actually it is the odor rather than the taste which is strong, but the first deters them from finding out about the second. Munster is sometimes described as the smallest of all French cheeses. I would say that Epipoisses (Burgundy) and Maroilles (Flanders, or so close as makes no difference) are stronger.

## Smelly and Runny

However, Munster is indubitably smelly and, with the slightest encouragement, runny also, though at its prime when it is cut open the pale yellow creamy inside may quiver but should not run out from the orange-yellow crust. It will run, of course, if you let it stand after it has been cut open, unless you have handy a couple of strips of wood to lay against the opened ends. It is sold in round disks, 3 to 6 centimeters deep (1.8 to 2.3 inches), 15 to 20 in diameter (6 to 8 inches), and 300 to 900 grams in weight (10½ to 31½ ounces). A good Munster should have ripened uniformly throughout, with no chalky center and with no moldiness apparent to eye or tongue. Alsaitians refer to its *gout de vache*, "taste of the cow," and indeed behind its milkiness one does sense the perfume of the stable, at its most pleasant. The fat content runs from 40 to 50 per-

cent, and though it is not difficult to digest for most persons, it should be avoided by dyspeptics and sufferers from liver trouble.

This is a description of *Munster fermier*, the cheese made in small lots by individual farmers, as Munster ought to be and to a large extent still is. There is also *Munster laitier*, creamery Munster, a commercial product made from pasteurized milk, planted afterwards with ferments which give its crust a brick-red color. It has a milder odor than the original, which makes it more attractive to some, though not to me: adulterating the characteristic natural taste of any food to appease the timid is in my opinion almost always a mistake. The *Livre de Fromage*, a French encyclopedia, agrees, giving *Munster fermier* three stars, its highest rating, and *Munster laitier* only one.

"Munster, creamy and crusted, is apt to be very whiffy when at its prime," rather like American *Liederkäse*, except more so," M.F.K. Fisher wrote. "In Strasbourg in the winter I used to go after a long Sunday walk to a big, noisy, fine beerhall and order a 'Munster-plate,' a large piece of very strong runny cheese, a bowl of finely minced raw onion, a smaller bowl of caraway seeds, plenty of good crusty bread. This

called for the beady blond beer of the town, for no wine ever grew that could stand up to such an assault."

Though Munster is often served toward the end of a full meal, I agree with Fisher that its most rewarding function is as a snack consumed for its own sake. I am less inclined to follow her about what to drink with it. When I eat an Alsatian meal starting with sauerkraut, which I think calls inexorably for beer, I continue with it through the Munster, for changing beverages in midstream would wreck the unity of the meal; but when one eats Munster alone, it seems a shame to miss the chance to let it work its magic by magnifying and exalting the richness of a red wine — a full-bodied Burgundy perhaps, or some lesser wine of a hearty and coarse type: you want a rustic wine, for Munster is certainly a rustic cheese. The Alsaitians themselves often drink Gewürztraminer with Munster, and though as a rule I believe there can be no better guide than the habits of those places which produce the food or drink in question, the combination of Munster with a highly fruited flowery white wine strikes me as curious; nor would I, as Alsaitians do, eat Munster only partly ripened.

Munster is traditionally served

with cumin, which frequently turns out to be caraway; I doubt if most persons notice any difference. I do not eat these seeds with it because Munster or no Munster, I dislike their taste. Another occasional accompaniment is anise, which does not appeal to me either. Munsters are sometimes made with either cumin or anise incorporated into the cheese itself, but fanciers of these variants are few.

The passage containing the double mistake in the Time-Life "American Cooking" admits that the American cheese "bears little resemblance to the Münster [sic] of Germany [re-sic], being far milder, with a lighter, fresher taste. But as Vivienne Marquis and Patricia Haskell, authors of "The Cheese Book," point out, Münster (re-sic) is "one of the best melting cheeses we have." I can't imagine French Münster being used for this purpose, though it is true that in Alsace it is sometimes spread on slices of boiled potato. I judge that the American cheese has not a great deal in common with the European one except the name. Let it keep its umlaut, foreign though such an adornment may be to distinguish it from the French prototype, which, paradoxically also, spells the name with American simplicity, unaccented.

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## The 'Kamikaze Look' Is Rising

By Mary Rourke and Jo-An Jenkins

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A few years ago, the U.S. flag was the butt of fashion humor — pasted all over the rear ends of faded blue jeans. This year, it's Japan that's bearing the brunt. Rising Sun flags, World War II bomber pilots and slogans in Japanese calligraphy are turning up on shirts, miniskirts, bomber jackets and biker boots.

The phenomenon is called the "kamikaze look." It started in London, where Chelsea shop owner Lloyd Johnson got the idea while browsing through a friend's World War II scrapbooks. "It struck me how great all the guys looked. And I thought it would be a laugh to do something on the war in the Pacific, but from the Japanese point of view," Johnson says.

Little did Johnson know when



Rising Sun design.

## 'Swingers' Swap Views at Meeting

By Jerry Belcher

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "It don't mean a thing," according to the Duke Ellington classic, "if it ain't got that swing."

Although the elegant Ellington was concerned with matters musical rather than sexual, the tune might well be the theme song of an unusual convention held here over the weekend.

It was the first international convention of, by and for men and women who have chosen the lifestyle some call mate-swapping, and others call a game of musical beds, but which they refer to simply as swinging.

And Robert McGinley, president of the sponsoring North American Swing Club Association, said swinging is a sexual-social alternative that more and more people are choosing.

His own estimate is that 3 million to 5 million Americans are involved today in "social-recreational" swinging (dances, dinners, swimming, conversation and sex in private clubs or homes), and he quotes a social scientist who predicts that within the next generation between 15 and 25 percent of the nation's adult population will be swingers.

McGinley, who with his wife Geri operates the private Wide World Social Swing Club in a Los Angeles suburb, said his own survey indicates that about 5 percent of Orange County's adult population now takes part in swing club activities.

A psychologist with a Ph.D. from the as yet unaccredited Newport University, McGinley presided over the three-day convention.

Cost is \$125 per Couple

During the morning and afternoon sessions about 75 men and women, most of them swing club operators, publishers or writers for swing club publications, took part in business sessions and seminars. Some came from as far away as Japan.

They paid \$125 a couple to listen to lectures on such subjects as "The Cosmic Orgasm," "Erotic Swing Wear at Parties" and "The Politics of Sexual Experience."

Then Saturday night, as at many other conventions, the big social event went on — the gala Erotic Masquerade Ball, with more than 600 swingers (\$25 per couple) in attendance.

McGinley stressed that absolutely no sexual activities were permitted during either the business sessions or at the ball. But, as at other, more ordinary conventions, he said, "I can't say what might go on behind locked doors."

"Swinging is not just sex," he said. "Swinging began for sexual reasons, but being human we have a tendency once we get together in any numbers to become very social — it is developing more and more as a social activity."

He described swingers as predominantly upper middle class, mostly WASP, and inclined to humanistic and libertarian views.

Swinging, he said, "demystifies" sex. "But does that take the romance away?" he asked. "Not at all," he answered. "We're not talking about love here. We're talking about a social-sexual activity."

McGinley said that swinging marriages — he claimed about 64 percent of local swingers are married couples — tend to be very stable.

Partly this is because if a couple is going to a swing party, they obviously have had to talk about it beforehand," he explained. "That means they have enough trust in one another, enough stability in their relationship, to discuss such desires openly. I believe that we get the cream of the crop when we talk about swinging marriages. . . . Swinging helps us to continue our emotional development . . . helps us mature."

McGinley and his second wife, Geri, have been married 11 years. Between them they have eight children, all by their previous marriages, and all of the children are aware of their swinging lifestyle.

Despite being one of the leaders of the new Swing Era, McGinley said he'd just as soon not be known as "The King of Swing."

"I am not," he said. "I am not a guru. I am an activist in the movement toward the right to be whatever you are."

## The Triumphal Tenor

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the foyer of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, where Jon Vickers is celebrating the 25th anniversary of his association with the company in six performances of "Tristan and Isolde," there is a photo display of the Canadian tenor in the roles in which he is most vividly remembered.

It's quite a gallery: Florestan, Samson, Otello, Canio, Parsifal, Peter Grimes, Aeneas, Siegmund, Don Jose, Don Carlos and, of course, Tristan. And it tells a lot about him, or at least it reflects compellingly what has so set him apart from his contemporaries in a generation exceptionally rich in excellent operatic tenors, namely, his art of characterization.

One thinks of other tenors, even the good actors among them, primarily as singers, as spinners of ravishing melodic lines and as purveyors of plangent high notes. One thinks of Vickers, despite a glorious voice, primarily as a man of the theater, whose every movement, gesture, posture and attitude is derived from profound study of the character of the individual portrayed, with every musical phrase shaped accordingly. He has always been a true thespian, not a minstrel, still less a vocal athlete.

His Tristan has long been without a peer, and the first of these performances of "Tristan and Isolde" Thursday night revealed him still, at 55, at the height of his dramatic and vocal art, surviving even the appalling exactions of the third act with resources of voice, body and concentration undiminished.

He is partnered by a cast of conspicuously Commonwealth complexion: Gwyneth Jones (Wales) in his first Covent Garden Isolde; Yvonne Minton (Australia) as Brangäne; Donald McIntyre (New Zealand) as Kurwenal; Gwynne Howell (Wales) as King Marke and Philip Gelling (Ile of Man) as Melot.

It is a performance of consistently high standard, with Jones compensating for some vocal blunders with a characterization of affecting femininity, and with the Royal Opera orchestra under Sir Colin Davis giving a memorably sumptuous and eloquent account of Wagner's lustrous score. Further performances are May 21, 26 and 29 and June 2.

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary									
May 17, 1982									
Dow Jones Averages									
30 Ind	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Indus	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Transp	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Comp	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Finance	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
NYSE									
Volume	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Adv	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Ret	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Unch	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Vol Down	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
New Highs	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
New Lows	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
NYSE Most Active									
Midwest Air	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Am Air	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Boeing	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Lockheed	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Rockwell	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
NYSE Index									
Composite	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Indus	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Transp	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Comp	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Finance	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Standard & Poor's Index									
Composite	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Indus	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Transp	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Comp	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Finance	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
AMEX Most Active									
Domestic	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Foreign	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
AMEX Stock Index	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
May 14	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
May 13	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
May 12	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
May 11	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
May 10	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Govt	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Corp	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00
Intl	1,057.12	High	1,060.00	Low	1,055.00	Close	1,057.12	Change	+1.00

(Continued on Page 10)

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TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1982

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Sony to Introduce Personal Computer

NEW YORK — Sony of America has announced its entrance into the personal computer field with the introduction of a model that will go on sale in the United States in September.

The computer, the SMC-70, weighs about 11 pounds (5 kilograms) and has a memory capacity of 64 kilobits that can be graded up to one megabit, the company said Monday. Sony plans to promote the computer for use in businesses rather than homes. Sony said it plans monthly production of about 1,000 units.

## Japan Bank Buys Wells Fargo Share

SAN FRANCISCO — Wells Fargo Bank and Industrial Bank of Japan have confirmed that the Japanese bank acquired about 300,000 shares of Wells Fargo's 22.8 million outstanding shares. Industrial Bank's Los Angeles office said Monday that it had no immediate plans to increase its holdings.

Wells Fargo said Industrial Bank acquired the shares "some months ago" as a portfolio investment after first receiving Wells Fargo's consent.

## Genentech, Mitsubishi in Sales Pact

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO — Genentech and Mitsubishi Chemical Industries have agreed to market the first human blood protein developed through genetic engineering, they said Monday.

Genentech said its scientists produced human serum, or albumin, last year. Mitsubishi will help fund research to perfect the production technique, and will receive exclusive marketing rights in Japan. The companies said they are discussing world sales of laboratory-produced albumin, possibly by forming a joint company.

## India Cancels Contract With Davy

NEW DELHI — The Indian government has terminated a contract with Britain's Davy Corp. to build a steel plant in eastern India, an official spokesman confirmed.

The spokesman said Sunday that the cancellation came after Davy officials had raised their cost estimate from \$2.8 billion to \$4 billion. But he said talks were continuing on Davy's proposal to supply equipment and provide technical advice.

The plant, to have a capacity of 1.5 million metric tons, was to have been built in Paradip port in Orissa state, but was shifted by the government to Daitari, also in Orissa.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Sharp Rise in Funds From U.S. Spurs Euromart Growth

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Despite OPEC's shift from massive supplier to big user of funds, the Euromarket expanded by a substantial \$55 billion in the final quarter of last year, the Bank for International Settlements reported Monday.

The depressing impact on international banking liquidity that many had feared would result from OPEC's shrinking surpluses has been more than offset by a very substantial increase in money funneled to the market from the United States.

"Banks in the United States [were] the largest single source of new funds for the international banking market in 1981," the BIS said. U.S. banks alone "appear to have provided over \$20 billion" in the fourth quarter.

"In addition, deposits by U.S. non-bank entities... which had already expanded by \$23.2 billion in the course of the first nine months of the year, showed another

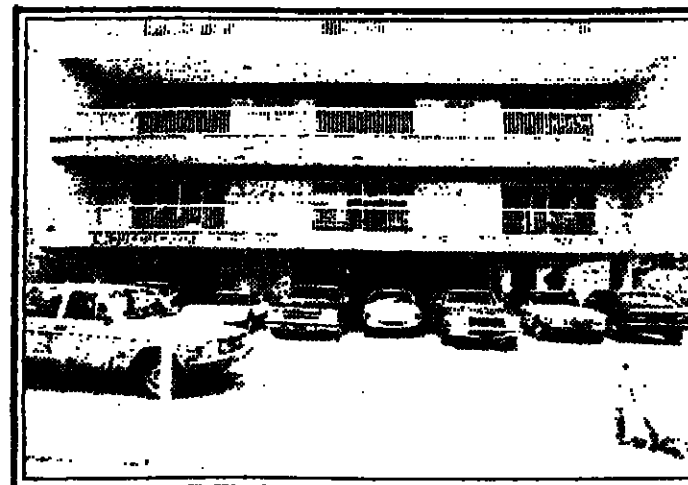
increase of about \$8 billion," the quarterly report by the BIS stated.

The BIS offered no explanation for the outflow from the United States. But the data would seem to indicate that U.S. monetary policy is not quite as tight as is generally thought and that the pressure on banks' liquidity is not very strong. The outflow from non-banks would seem to indicate a growing appeal of this market to corporate treasurers seeking to maximize interest income earned on deposits.

Coincidentally, the latest issue of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's Quarterly Review, warns that "unpredictable changes in Eurodollar" can "complicate Fed monetary policy."

It notes that "overseas deposits are growing much faster than domestic money stocks; for example, Eurodollar deposits of U.S. residents not counted in the domestic money supply aggregates increased more than 35 percent in 1981.

"With this pace of expansion,



Lebanon's Banks Continue to Grow

Total deposits of Lebanese banks in billions of dollars (translated at current exchange rate)

Source: Banque du Liban

Banque du Crédit Populaire's office in Beirut. Lebanese bank deposits rose 45.5 percent last year.

## Beirut Bank Industry Is Thriving Despite Chaos Caused by Civil War

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — For Lebanon, it was another normal year — Moslems battled with Christians in Beirut, Palestinians fought with Israelis in the south, no one paid their taxes and the country's banks did more business than ever before.

In the midst of chaos, the Lebanese banking system continues not only to survive but to flourish. That the Lebanese and other Middle Easterners still see Beirut as a safe haven for deposits is a remarkable tribute to this country's ingenious bankers.

In 1981, total deposits in the Lebanese banking system increased 45.5 percent, to 39.7 billion Lebanese pounds, or about \$8 billion. The central bank reports that since the onset of the civil war in 1975, total bank deposits have quadrupled, while 10 new banks have opened, bringing the number of licensed banking houses here to 103.

Although bankers concede that a large proportion of the increase in deposits can be accounted for by inflation and the nearly 50-percent depreciation of the Lebanese pound, they argue that there has still been significant real growth in savings.

"No other Arab capital has ever really been able to replace Beirut," said Adnan Kassas, chairman of the Fransabank, one of Lebanon's oldest and most successful banking firms. "The geographical position of Lebanon, the large pool of multilingual bankers we have here, and our totally free market can't help but continually attract capital to Beirut."

This is especially true, Mr. Kassas added, now that the Lebanese banking system has proved it can withstand just about any shock.

Also doing business in Lebanon are 12 American banks. Although they have cut back their local staffs and largely withdrawn from retail banking, institutions such as Chase, Citibank, Manufacturers Han-

(Continued on Page 11)

the Euromarket could in the future become an important snag in money control and the problems it poses merit closer attention," the Fed cautioned.

## Offshore Start Up

The BIS said that the acceleration of U.S. bank funds to the market was "undoubtedly related" to the opening in December of International Banking Facilities in the United States. These IBFs provide the same tax advantages banks would enjoy in offshore areas and are aimed to bring some of their offshore business home where it can be better scrutinized by U.S. banking authorities.

By contrast, Canadian banks reduced slightly their participation in the market while banks in Luxembourg registered virtually no growth from the end of March, 1981, level. Overall, banks in Europe supplied only \$8.1 billion of new funds in the final quarter compared to \$16.6 billion during the first nine months.

This reversal, the BIS said, "may help to explain the stronger exchange market performance of these countries' currencies against the dollar in that quarter."

Non-bank deposits from the other countries amounted to \$7 billion, with Swiss residents alone accounting for over half of this amount.

However, the BIS noted, "the inflow of new funds via trustee account with banks in Switzerland slowed in the fourth quarter."

The data showed that OPEC countries took \$5.5 billion out of the market in the fourth quarter through withdrawals and new loans. This left OPEC with deposits of \$15.6 billion and loans of \$7.2 billion, or a net supplier of \$8.4 billion. By contrast, in March last year, OPEC was a net supplier of \$9.2 billion.

Another point of interest was the marked increase in the net inflow of funds from Eastern Europe, totaling \$2.9 billion in the fourth quarter compared to \$0.4 billion in the third quarter. This was largely the result of a \$3.9-billion

increase in deposits from the Soviet Union, "which appears to have been a heavy seller of gold during the fourth quarter," the BIS said.

Of the total \$27 billion in new Euromarket lending during the quarter, the bulk of it — \$16.9 billion, up from \$11 billion — continued to be directed to the non-OPEC developing countries. Latin America, with \$11.7 billion of new loans, got the biggest share of that.

The increased borrowing was matched by an even larger increase in deposits from the non-OPEC countries totaling \$8.1 billion, up from \$2 billion. The BIS said the increase apparently indicated that some of the countries were borrowing ahead of actual needs to take advantage of lower dollar interest rates and a weaker dollar exchange rate.

Chemical industry analysts note that while Kuwait and other Gulf oil-producing states have invested heavily in recent years to develop a petrochemical industry, Hoechst has avoided the heavy investments such projects involve, seeking instead to move downstream into more sophisticated chemical products, such as pharmaceuticals.

## Kuwaiti Holding in Hoechst Totals 25%, Bankers Report

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — In a major Arab entry into West European industry, Kuwait has acquired roughly 25 percent of Hoechst, the West German chemical giant, banking sources disclosed Monday.

The sources said Kuwait evidently purchased the Hoechst shares over an extended period of time. Such gradual acquisitions, they said, would enable the purchaser to skirt West German securities laws that require the registration and approval by antitrust authorities of any participation over 25 percent.

Based on Hoechst share prices in recent months, the quoted value of the shares is estimated to be 1.4 billion Deutsche marks.

A Hoechst official in Frankfurt declined to comment on the report. The official said merely that persistent rumors of a major purchase of Hoechst equity by Arab investors had prompted the company to commission an investor survey. The survey evidently revealed an increase in foreign investment from one-fifth to roughly one-third over the last three years.

## Further Details

Rolf Sammet, Hoechst's chairman, is expected to disclose further details of the survey, including the Kuwaiti purchases, at a shareholders meeting June 8.

It remains unclear whether Kuwait will request a seat on Hoechst's policy-making board. Unlike BASF and Bayer, the other big West German chemical companies, Hoechst has no regulations limiting shareholder voting rights.

The acquisition evidently reflects a Kuwaiti interest in cooperating with Hoechst in the area of basic chemical feedstocks. This view was enhanced by reports that Kuwait Petroleum was involved in the acquisitions.

Chemical industry analysts note that while Kuwait and other Gulf oil-producing states have invested heavily in recent years to develop a petrochemical industry, Hoechst has avoided the heavy investments such projects involve, seeking instead to move downstream into more sophisticated chemical products, such as pharmaceuticals.

## Passed By Du Pont

Hoechst ranked as the world's leading chemical company until earlier this year, when it was passed by Du Pont following that company's acquisition of Conoco, the U.S. oil company.

But despite a 15.1-percent rise in

group sales last year, to 34.4 billion DM, pretax earnings at Hoechst dropped under the impact of the recession, of higher costs for raw materials and energy, and of a sharply increased bank interest bill, falling 20.7 percent to 717.7 million DM. Earlier this month, Hoechst reported that profitability in the first quarter of the year remained weak, dropping 4.2 percent below the level of the corresponding period in 1981, to 199.1 million DM.

This is the second disclosure in recent weeks of an Arab placement of oil-surplus funds in German-owned concerns, following the acquisition by a Saudi Arabian industrial group of 17.87 percent of IBH Holding, a construction machinery company, for \$38.7 million.

But Kuwait remains the oil-producing country with by far the largest stake in West German industry, with significant minority shares in the automaker Daimler-Benz, Korf-Stahl, the steel compa-

ny, Metallgesellschaft, the metals concern, and a share in Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary.

French officials were reported Monday by financial sources to be upset by the Kuwaiti acquisition. Earlier this year, France reached an unusual agreement with Hoechst, evidently under considerable diplomatic pressure from West Germany, to create a significant exception to industry nationalization plans by allowing the West Germans to retain a 51-percent controlling share in Hoechst's French pharmaceuticals subsidiary, Roussel-Uclaf.

Under the agreement, Hoechst's share is to be reduced gradually from 57.9 percent to about 51 percent. The French government, at the urging of the Communist minister for health, Jack Ralite, had sought majority control of Roussel-Uclaf to gain closer control of France's drug industry. French officials were described as deeply upset by the prospect of the Arab entry.

## Dow Average Drops 12.46 on Rate Fears

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Monday but trading was sluggish as investors moved to the sidelines to await some developments on the interest rate front.

The Dow Jones industrial average eroded steadily all day and finished off 12.46 points at 845.32. Declines led advances, 1190 to 350, and volume totaled only a modest 46 million shares, down from 49.9 million Friday.

Analysts said Wall Street may be disappointed that no major banks have yet to lower their prime rate, despite some moderation in the rate of growth of the money supply.

The M-1 measure of the weekly money supply rose only \$800 million in the latest reporting period, less than expected.

But the bond market weakened Monday and the federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, remained at the relatively high level of 14 1/2 percent, leaving investors pessimistic that interest rates will moderate in the near term.

The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet Tuesday and some traders apparently planned to stay on the

sidelines until Wednesday to see if interest rate movements give any clue to policy.

However, Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said the lack of volume during the downturn is a positive for the market as no panic selling has developed. He termed Monday's trading action a correction to the rally of the last two months that brought the Dow Jones average up some 80 points.

Blue chip, chemical, oil and metal stocks weakened but most of the major price changes were recorded by issues involved in special news situations.

Manhattan Life rose 1 1/2 to 7 1/4 after saying it would make a significant business announcement at its annual meeting Tuesday. The firm later said the announcement would involve the formation of an investment management subsidiary.

Tootsie Roll gained 1/4 to 1 1/4 after reporting higher earnings. Dresser Industries slid 1 1/2 to 22 on news of lower earnings.

Sony, a 1 1/2-point winner last week, was active after reports that the company may enter the desktop computer market and eventually make home computers. Last week, several news stories said Sony had developed digital technology to make television pictures clearer.

## OPEC States to Meet as Oil Glut Crisis Abates

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is gathering for its semi-annual price-setting meeting in Ecuador this week amid mounting evidence of the end of the worldwide oversupply of oil.

Oil prices, after declining sharply earlier this year because of reduced demand, have rebounded smartly on the spot market, and inventories in consuming countries are rapidly being depleted.

The turnaround, to a large degree, is the result of a special OPEC meeting called in March to prevent an abundance of oil from shattering the group's increasingly fragile price structure.

That meeting hammered out the OPEC members' first agreement on the volumes of oil that they would produce. It called for an aggregate production limit of 17.5

million barrels a day, down sharply from the 30.9 million barrels the 13 members averaged in 1979.

Although not all members have observed the agreement, it is now increasingly clear that OPEC's crisis has passed.

"I'm chastened," acknowledged Philip K. Verleger Jr., an energy specialist at Booz, Allen & Hamilton, the management consultants, who for a while this spring was forecasting a price slide so severe that oil would sell for a protracted period between \$15 and \$20 a barrel.

"They got enough oil off the market to actually stabilize it," Mr. Verleger said the other day. "They should be congratulating themselves" in managing to hold the benchmark price at \$34.

Other analysts and industry executives agree that OPEC, dominated by Saudi Arabia, is regaining its grip on the market. "Their

program is working," said Robert G. Wallace, executive vice president of Phillips Petroleum.

The overwhelming probability is that the meeting that begins Thursday in Quito, capital of OPEC's second-smallest producer after Gabon, will make no significant price changes. A cut in the basic \$34 price of Saudi "marker" crude now seems out of the question, although market conditions permitting an increase seem many months, perhaps a year or more, away.

"The thrust of OPEC strategy will be to keep the price at the \$34 level," said Adam Sieminski, an energy analyst of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc. "The Saudis have understood for sometime — and the rest of OPEC is beginning to understand — that keeping the price at \$34 means a great deal of sense for their ability to sell oil. The smartest thing for them to do is nothing."

Drawdown Nearing End

The prospect, thus, is for tinkering with the March production agreement, or possibly scrapping it as no longer required.

Evidence is growing that the long period of drawing oil from inventories is coming to an end. Wholesale spot-market prices in New York harbor, which bit bottom at \$34.52 a barrel in late March, were quoted at \$40.53 for the week ended May 7.

Demand in the United States has increased, accompanied by rising rates for refinery utilization. "We really hit the pits around the middle of March," said Thomas Kloza, markets editor of the Oil

Price Information Service. "The crude market has definitely stabilized. I don't think you'll find anybody pointing to a breakdown in OPEC pricing strategy any more."

The oil market moved into excess supply just over a year ago. Then late last year exceptionally heavy inventories for gasoline, heating oil and industrial oil finally began to decline. This drawdown has been swift, and has carried all three products below their seasonal average ranges.

Heating and industrial oil, otherwise known as residual oil, is now actually at levels below the minimums considered necessary for routine operations.

## Swing in Pendulum

"We have reached the point where the industry's ability to continue to reduce inventories has come to an end," Mr. Sieminski said. "This implies that crude oil inventories in the United States will have to be used to meet the demand for products, and as crude oil inventories are drawn down, the pressure on prices will intensify."

The end of the "glut" and the accompanying rebound in prices does not, however, imply a sustained price surge, analysts say. A few countries, such as Britain and Norway, may soon raise prices back up to OPEC-related levels, but the expectation is that the basic \$34 price will be stable for the foreseeable future.

"The chances are pretty good," said Mr. Sieminski. "There is no reason to expect huge price increases because OPEC is back in control again."

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 17, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.48	4.48	111.16	0.405	—	—	—	—
Brussels (a)	42.07	78.82	18.75	2.27	3.975	16.38	22.58	3.91
Frankfurt	2.245	4.193	—	0.38	—	—	—	—
London (a)	1.8175	—	4.16	10.895	2.31.35	4.615	7.93	3.535
Madrid	1.272.80	2.24.30	555.40	21.18	—	49.74	29.03	45.84
New York	—	—	0.802	0.484	0.078	0.072	0.072	0.072
Paris	5.9755	10.915	26.77	—	4.075	22.45	13.28	30.80
Zurich	1.9452	3.55	84.7	22.515	0.1524	74.57	4.494	—
1 ECU	1.8418	0.5702	2.3034	0.2149	1.205.16	2.6508	45.001	0.017
1 SDR	1.15891	0.2239	2.6498	0.3856	1.449.35	2.9068	49.225	0.2091

## Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	S.K.
1.6413	—	0.4022	0.5475	—	—	—	—	—
0.6118	—	—	0.0475	—	—	—	—	—
0.0208	—	—	0.0024	—	—	—	—	—
0.0079	—	—	0.0007	—	—	—	—	—
0.1284	—	—	0.0189	—	—	—	—	—
0.2221	—	—	0.0322	—	—	—	—	—
0.016	—	—	0.0024	—	—	—	—	—
0.1749	—	—	0.0214	—	—	—	—	—
1.095	—	—	0.0449	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial trans.

(b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

NEW ISSUE

March, 1982

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Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. Kuwait  
Al-Mal Group  
Arab Trust Company K.S.C.  
Gulf Financial Centre  
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait, K.S.C.  
Kuwait International Finance Co. S.A.K. (KIFCO)

Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.)











Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
50.45	50.65	49.95	50.65	+ .25
52.00	52.20	51.25	51.45	+ .05
52.75	53.00	51.55	52.40	+ .25

Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
<b>SWISS FRANC</b>				
S per franc; 1 point equals \$0.0001				
Jun	5207	5207	5207	-104

[illegible]

*The Associated Press*  
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We've got news for you.

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)  
(Silver in pence per tray ounce)

		Today		Previous	
		Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
<b>High grade copper cathodes:</b>					
spot		\$54.60	\$54.50	\$57.50	\$58.00
3 months		\$63.50	\$64.00	\$66.00	\$66.50
<b>Copper cathodes:</b>					
spot		\$45.00	\$45.50	\$50.00	\$50.50
3 months		N.A.	N.A.	\$78.00	\$79.00
Tin: spot		7,035.50	7,045.00	7,110.00	7,120.00
3 months		7,170.00	7,175.00	7,225.00	7,230.00
Lead: spot		314.00	315.50	317.00	317.50
3 months		327.50	328.00	328.00	328.50
Zinc: spot		410.00	410.50	412.50	413.00
3 months		417.00	417.50	418.00	419.00
Silver: spot		\$71.00	\$71.50	\$72.00	\$72.50
3 months		362.00	363.00	365.00	366.00
Amalgam: spot		\$20.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$41.00

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)  
(Gasol) in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	High	Low	Class (Mid-Range)	Previous (Close)
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Aug	219.25	216.00	217.00	216.25
Oct	224.50	221.25	222.80	221.80
Nov	225.00	221.75	223.30	222.50
Dec	225.00	221.75	223.30	222.50
Jan	235.00	232.00	233.50	232.25
Feb	235.00	232.00	233.50	232.25
Mar	235.00	232.00	233.50	232.25
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	240.75	240.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	242.50	242.00
2,241 lots of 50 tons				
			242.75	242.00
<b>COCOA</b>				
Aug	920	913	916	920
Oct	925	915	920	925
Nov	925	915	920	925
Dec	925	915	920	925
Jan	925	915	920	925
Feb	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,019
Mar	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,019
Apr	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,019
May	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,019
June	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,019
July	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,019
Aug	1,021	1,011	1,016	1,019
2,238 lots of 10 tons				

**Closing NASDAQ Prices, May 17, 1982**

[illegible]

From Agency Dispatches  
LONDON A \$200-million

LONDON — A zero-coupon Eurobond issue was launched late Monday for PM Credit Co., a unit of Philip Morris. said a spokesman for Lehman Brothers, which is comanager with Goldman Sachs. The 12-year issue is priced at 124 to yield 13.34 percent on an annual basis.

**Reuters**  
**STOCKHOLM** **ASFA**


STOCKHOLM — ASEA, the Swedish electrical equipment maker, has opened negotiations with the Swedish government to buy the state's share in its subsidiary ASEA-ATOM, the company announced Monday.

The government and ASEA each own 50 percent of ASEA-ATOM, which supplies nuclear power plants in Sweden and Finland.

1975  
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4946  
14  
1272

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International Herald Tribune



# NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING FORESTAL AND CATTLE ESTATES

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Development and Production Corporation) hereby announces the public bidding of the following forestal and cattle estates located in the province of Valdivia, Xth Region:

- RELECO-PUNIR: County of Panguipulli  
Predial Surface: 20.630 Hás. approximately (50.977 acres)
- TRAFUN SUR: County of Futrono  
Predial Surface: 11.070 Hás. approximately (27.354 acres)
- CHAN-CHAN: County of Panguipulli  
Predial Surface: 4.140 Hás. approximately (10.230 acres)

Reference terms and other information about each one of the estates is available to investors in Moneda 921, Office 718, 7th floor, beginning April 26, 1982 prior payment of \$ 1.000.- Chilean currency (US\$ 25.65) in Cashier's Office of CORFO, Moneda 921, Office 208, 2nd floor from 9 a.m. through 2 p.m. or in the Regional Offices of CORFO in the cities of Iquique, Antofagasta, Copiapó, La Serena, Valparaíso, Rancagua, Talca, Concepción, Puerto Montt, Coyhaique and Punta Arenas.

The bids must be sent in duplicate and in sealed envelope addressed to Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de CORFO, Moneda 921, Oficina 825, 8º piso on June 7, 1982 at 11.00 a.m.

The bids will be opened in front of the interested parties and before the Secretary General of CORFO, who will bear witness.

CORFO reserves itself the right to accept the bids that believes are more convenient or reject all of them without further comments.

**EXECUTIVE VICEPRESIDENT**

European Gold Markets				
May 17, 1982				
	A.M.	P.M.	N.	
London	327.35	328.50	+45	
Paris (12.5 kils)	327.35	328.50	+45	
Luxembourg	327.20	328.50	+44	

Official Rates for London, Paris and Luxembourg  
showing last closing prices for Zurich, U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)				
Prices	May	Aug.	Nov.	
300	9,00-11.80	25,50-32.50	32.00-34.00	
350	1.30-2.50	17.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	
370	—	10.50-13.50	24.00-27.00	
390	—	5.50-7.50	15.00-16.00	
410	—	—	5.50-11.00	

Gold 327.30-327.70

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[illegible]

<p>1,536 12-12 1,238 12-12</p> <p>Prev. sales 2,571 Prev day's open 14,225, 47 dfr.</p>									
<p><b>CANADIAN DOLLAR</b></p> <p>5 per franc 7 point 2000 2000 Prev day's open 11,527, 20 dfr.</p>									
<p><b>FRENCH FRANC</b></p> <p>5 per franc 7 point 2000 2000 Prev day's open 11,527, 20 dfr.</p>									
<p><b>GERMAN MARK</b></p> <p>5 per mark 1 point 2000 2000 Prev day's open 11,527, 20 dfr.</p>									
<p><b>JAPANESE YEN</b></p> <p>100 yen 1 point 2000 2000 Prev day's open 11,527, 20 dfr.</p>									
<p><b>Selected Over-the-Counter</b></p> <p>Prav day's open 11,527, 20 dfr.</p>									
<p><b>Selected NASDAQ Prices</b></p> <p>May 21, 1982</p>									

[illegible]





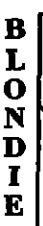


***Edited by Eugene T. Maleska***

# PEANUTS



pastoral scene

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## WEATHER

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**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**

**NATIONAL**  
May 17, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed in the table. The quotations are given in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. The symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NY- (D) daily, (W) weekly, (M) monthly, (D) semi-monthly, (D) quarterly, (D) bi-annually, (D) annually.	
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 72.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF NEW YORK</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF AMERICA</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF CALIFORNIA</b>	
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(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF COMMERCE</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF MONTREAL</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF OREGON</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF SEATTLE</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF THE PACIFIC</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF WASHINGTON</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF WISCONSIN</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF WYOMING</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF ALABAMA</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF ARIZONA</b>	
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(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF CALIFORNIA</b>	
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<b>BANK OF DELAWARE</b>	
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<b>BANK OF FLORIDA</b>	
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(w) Credit	SP 74.60
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(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF GEORGIA</b>	
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(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF ILLINOIS</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF INDIANA</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF IOWA</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF KANSAS</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF LOUISIANA</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF MAINE</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF MASSACHUSETTS</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.60
(w) Deposits	SP 74.60
(w) Stock	SP 74.60
<b>BANK OF MICHIGAN</b>	
(w) Cash	SP 74.60
(w) Credit	SP 74.6

## BOOKS

## TAKE FIVE

*By D. Keith Mano. 583 pages. \$17.95.  
Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.*

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT IS as if James Joyce, for his sins, had been forced to grow up in Queens; as if Sam Beckett had been mugged by Godot in a Flushing comfort station; as if Sid Caesar played the part of Mobly Dick in a Roman Polanski movie shot underwater in Long Island City; as if Martin Heidegger had gone into vaudeville and . . . never mind. Just boggle.

D. Keith Mano used to show up with a novel almost as often as the children come home with report cards. "Take Five," however, took him nine years. It is long enough for an ordinary novel and seems even longer because, second of all, it is paginated backward, and, firstly, every bone of it is scrimshawed. There isn't a word that hasn't been tattooed. It weighs on the eyes. And it seems to be trying to offend every race, color and creed.

Meet Simon Linnix. He is 6 feet 3, sometimes in a burrito, sometimes in a gorilla suit, and believes himself to be descended from the Dutch who inexplicably decided to squat in the Amazon. When Simon, who has a radio program, his mother sucked his blood, and he wants to make a movie. "Jesus 2001," in which the Three Wise Men get off the D train and Christ is either an epileptic or a drug addict or "lead guitar with a group called the Gadabouts Swine."

most of "Take Five." Simon tries to raise money. He will be, variously, black and Jewish and Spanish Republican. He will talk incessantly about love. He will not get along with love, but by one of his senses, beginning with "the fire in your mouth." When he fails, too late, in love, she will be a priest, and the cross she wears will look like Jesus crucified, expressing Cubist pain.

Simon despises abstractions. Nor does he believe in history: "He hasn't seen it." He can't understand stillness: "It is, to him, not viable." He is fast, but he has never yet been spontaneous. He hates laws and fears madness and treats everyone like a Polish friend. But he does have many friends, but my memories are very casual. I met him in Sweden, where the official national product is hypocrisy and nudist volleyball. He thinks of himself as "the fullness of time," "a sweeping generalization," "the eye of America" and "the origin of the species." He is, we will learn, "dying of perception," of a "cancer of the impressions." A woman who loves him asks, "Who writes your material, Sophocles?"

A novel as demanding and resonant as "Take Five" needs explaining, and the explaining will use up too much space. But before we get at it, this should be said: More than half of "Take Five" is hilarious, even when it

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

SAL	ALUM	SHIRES
JTE	LORE	COMEDY
STALBANS	REPAID	
TIDIED	SPAREST	
IRENE	SIAM	ROOM
NERO	BOAT	MINUS
EDS	HASH	FEASTS
	NONO	BULL
PERIOD	BENTY	FIR
EVENT	PLAY	ERNE
WISE	FEET	CRASS
	DETAINS	SHINTO
TERESA	STPASCAL	
INVENT	ERIN	IRV
STINGS	DENTY	SSE

*John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.*

---

**King Tut Slain, Paper Says**

*United Press International*

CAIRO — The Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen died from a "violent blow on the back of his head," the newspaper Al Gomhouria said Sunday, attributing the discovery to Ahmed Abdel Hamid Youssef, an archaeologist and director of Egypt's Antiquities Registration Center. The newspaper did not say how Youssef reached his conclusions.

## CHESS

**By Robert Byrne**

THERE is a lot to be said for aiming toward positions where one feels at home rather than aiming toward advantageous positions in general. Having the advantage is no advantage if one does not know what to do with it.

It seems that, no matter how catholic a player wants to be, he always exhibits strengths in some areas and weaknesses in others. Knowing this, he should avoid an advantage in an area he handles poorly.

This, of course, is not easy — often the only choice available is to achieve a small advantage one doesn't want, or none at all. Having to face one's own favorite defense brings the problem up into the open.

And in the case of the

between Bozidar Ivanovic, the Baltic chess champion, and Lars-Ake Schneider, a Swedish international master. In the sixth round of the tournament, the two players met in Iceland. Both are experts on the back side of the Richter-Rauzer attack and it was Ivanovic's misfortune to play White.

The offset variation introduced by

slav could find no way to stave off the powerful exchange sacrifice with 19 QxN1. He could not have relied on 19 Q-K3 because 19...B21; 20 Q-Q2 (20K-N1, NAR1; 21 N-N2, Q-R2) 21 Q-Q3 cost him the queen and a slinky king position, but was a pawn.

Q-K1 was probably intended to avoid the standard 9-P-B4, P-QN4. One of its motifs is that now 9...c5 after 10-NxN, BxN; 11-P-K5, c6-c7. 9...B2? would allow 10-P-B4, BxN; 11-N-K1, BxN; 12-N-K5 was an interesting idea that developed better than 10-NxN in this game. Had Schneider avoided 13...c5, 14-N-K5 would have been a better move.

XP, the black position would have come disorganized after 14 NxBch.  
B1; 15 N-R5.  
The attack of Schneider's defense  
th 13  
KXN; 14 P-B; B-K3; 15 PR-B, Q-N3,  
Q-N3, 16 P-B; 17 B-N2, QR-B1, was  
black had a very efficient piece devel-  
opment directed at the enemy king  
and

novic little choice, since 27 Q-K3,  
Ncch1; 28 QxN, Q-Rsch; 29 Q-M1,  
R-Q6, he must give up.

In a defenses position, Ivanovic  
blundered with 28 B-B3?, R-B6, and  
seeing that any reasonable queen  
retreat would drop a piece to 29 ...  
Rch6, he gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Inventory	Schneider	Inventory	Schneider
1 P-Q4	1 P-Q4	1 P-K3	1 P-K3
2 N-Q5	2 N-Q5	2 N-Q5	2 N-Q5
3 P-Q4	3 P-Q4	3 P-Q4	3 P-Q4
4 N-Q2	4 N-Q2	4 N-Q2	4 N-Q2
5 N-Q3	5 P-Q2	5 P-Q2	5 P-Q2
6 P-Q3	6 P-Q2	6 P-Q2	6 P-Q2
7 P-Q2	7 P-Q3	7 P-Q3	7 P-Q3
8 P-Q1	8 P-Q1	8 P-Q1	8 P-Q1
9 P-Q1	9 P-Q1	9 P-Q1	9 P-Q1
10 P-Q1	10 P-Q1	10 P-Q1	10 P-Q1
11 P-Q1	11 P-Q1	11 P-Q1	11 P-Q1
12 P-Q1	12 P-Q1	12 P-Q1	12 P-Q1
13 P-Q1	13 P-Q1	13 P-Q1	13 P-Q1
14 P-Q1	14 P-Q1	14 P-Q1	14 P-Q1
15 P-Q1	15 P-Q1	15 P-Q1	15 P-Q1

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Travancie	Schneider	Travancie	Schneider
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 P-KN3	Q-B2
2 N-K3	P-QB5	11 P-K5	Q-K2
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 Q-K2	N-N5
4 N-Q2	P-N5	13 K2-K1	K-N7
5 N-Q3	P-Q3	20 P-K2	N-K5
6 B-K2	P-K3	21 N-K4	N-K5
7 P-Q3	P-K4	22 P-K3	Q-Q4
8 Q-Q4	P-Q2	23 Q-K2	K-K7
9 Q-K1	P-K1	24 Q-Q4	Q-K4
10 P-K4	P-K3	25 K-K2	Q-K4
11 P-Q4	P-K4	26 K-K1	N-K4
12 P-K3	P-K3	27 R-N7	R-K1
13 N-N5	P-N7	28 B-K3	B-K4
14 P-Q5	P-K3	29 R-K5	
15 P-K5	Q-Q3		



## SPORTS

## Islanders' Sweep Brings 3d Straight Cup

From Agency Dispatches  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Mike Bossy scored two power play goals in the second period and led the New York Islanders to their third straight Stanley Cup title with a 3-1 victory over the Vancouver Canucks Sunday night and a sweep of the National Hockey League championship series.

The Islanders became the first United States-based team to win three cups in a row, and they did it by winning their last nine playoff contests and their final seven on the road.

Bossy, the leading goal scorer in the playoffs with 17 in 19 games, paced the four-game rout and earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the season's most valuable player. His seven goals in a cup final series tied the record set in 1956 by Montreal's Jean Beliveau (who scored his seven in five games).

Bossy's offensive effort complemented another superb goal-tender.

NHL PLAYOFFS  
ing effort by Bill Smith, who allowed 10 goals in the four games. Smith also won his 15th game of the 1981-82 playoffs, breaking his own mark of 14 set last spring.

It was the New York power play that was the difference in Game 4, both of Bossy's goals following foolish fouls by Vancouver. The Islanders, No. 1 in the NHL on extra-man plays during the regular season, scored on eight of 20 opportunities during the playoffs.

At 5:00 of the second period, just as a cross-checking penalty to Darcy Rota was expiring, Bossy broke a 1-1 tie by poking a rebound past goalie Richard Brodeur. It was the fourth shot in a rapid-fire sequence that ended with Canucks' Gerry Minor and Harold Snepes playing without sticks.

Precisely three minutes later — after Stan Smyl had put his stick in Stefan Persson's face and was sent off for high sticking — hockey's most potent right wing got his second goal of the night. Brian Trottier roared down the left side, took Persson's pass with one skate on the blue line and passed cross-ice to Bossy, who loosed a blistering 30-footer.

Trottier wound up the playoffs with 27 points, leading all scorers. His 22 assists established a Stanley Cup record.

Butch Goring had given the two-time champions a 1-0 lead at 11:38 of the first period, taking a pass from Denis Potvin and backhanding the puck over Brodeur's right shoulder. Smyl got it back at

18:09, putting in the rebound of his own shot.

But the second period belonged to New York. They outshot Vancouver, 12-5, and quieted a noisy, towel-waving throng of 16,413. Had it not been for Brodeur, the score would have been far more lopsided after 40 minutes.

The Islanders rarely allowed the Canucks an opportunity to test Smith in the final period. Only twice — when he stopped Ivan Boldirev's backhand and Ivan Hlinka's wrist shot — did Smith have difficult saves.

"I'm very proud of myself and the way I play," said Bossy, who went through the entire playoffs without a penalty. "This was an intense and rough series, and I'm proud I could play my way. I never tell anyone how to play and I'll play the way I want."

Bossy told the press: "I leave our rating up to you guys."

But goalie Smith was blunt in his assessment of the victory: "If we don't rank with the best teams in history," said Smith, "then I don't know what more we can do."

"We didn't want to give them

any life," said Islanders Bob Nystrom. "We wanted to show that no matter how tough the circumstances we can win it, anywhere — at home or on the road."

"We outworked every other team we met up until the Islanders met us," remarked Vancouver's Smyl. "We never got a chance against them."

The Canucks, who surprised everyone by storming to the finals after a mediocre season, were simply outmanned. "Heart plus ability is hard to beat," said losing coach Roger Neilson. "Their goalie isn't

bad and the rest of their team is super."

Trottier is the best player in the game today, Bossy is the best scorer, Potvin is the best playoff defenseman and [Al] Arbour is the best coach. They're going to be tough for a long while to come."

New York General Manager Bill Torrey was asked whether the Islanders could surpass Montreal's five straight cups, won from 1956-60: "I'm just thinking about No. 4," said Torrey.

Otherwise, we can never get to six."



Vancouver defenseman Lars Lindgren did his cross-checking best to keep an irritated Mike Bossy at bay during the first period of Sunday night's fourth game of the Stanley Cup championship.

## Youth, Experience: A Hockey Dynasty

By Barry Wilner

The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — A decade ago, the New York Islanders were making the kind of history they'd prefer to forget. Now they've achieved something the hockey world will never forget.

After thrashing the Vancouver Canucks in the Stanley Cup finals, the Islanders stand atop the National Hockey League for the third straight year, the first U.S.-based team to win three consecutive cups and only the third NHL franchise able to build a dynasty in so short a time.

"We never wavered from our plan to build through the draft," said Bill Torrey, the general manager who has put together a rock-solid empire. "We could have taken the easy road and gone for veterans who might have helped us a little bit at the beginning," he said. "But where would we have wound up?"

Instead, Torrey held on to those draft picks and, with the aid of chief scout Jim Devellano, used them wisely.

Long Island, along with Atlanta, was granted an expansion franchise for the 1972-73 season. The 17 established NHL teams offered the newcomers "castoffs, misfits and non-players," according to Devellano.

In their first season, the Islanders wound up 12-60-6 — the worst record in NHL history. But that finish earned them the top pick in the amateur draft. Torrey chose defenseman Denis Potvin, who would become the on-ice cornerstone of the franchise.

## Blossoming Under Arbour

Off the ice, Torrey hired Al Arbour as coach. Arbour, the "defenseman's defenseman" in a playing career that included three Stanley Cup championships, had had a mediocre record as coach of the St. Louis Blues.

But he showed himself to be a patient teacher who got the most out of his players by molding them into the Islander system, predicated on hard work and defense. The team improved to 19-41-18 in 1973-74. It also reduced by 100 the number of goals it allowed; Arbour's emphasis on defense was beginning to show results.

In their third season, with the addition of first-round draftee Clark Gillies, the Islanders challenged for a playoff spot, and Torrey secured it when he traded with Minnesota for veterans Jude Drouin and J.P. Parise. The Islanders beat their local rivals, the Rangers, in a best-of-three opening round series, winning the final game on Parise's goal 11 seconds into overtime.

The Islanders then lost the first three games of the next series to Pittsburgh. But they rallied brilliantly, led by goaltender Glenn Resch, and became only the second team to win a cup series after dropping the first three games. They nearly duplicated that feat against Philadelphia in the semifinals but lost to the eventual champions in the seventh game.

It had been a remarkable Islander year, 1974-75, one that seemed to indicate the verge of greatness. But that feeling proved premature.

The 1975 draft failed to yield any players who would help the team. But Bryan Trottier, who had been selected as an underdog junior in 1974 (when defenseman Dave Langevin and Stefan Persson also were drafted) and had been allowed to finish his amateur career, joined the Islanders in 1975-76. He became the rookie of the year, but the team lost to Montreal in the cup semifinals.

In the 1976 draft, defenseman Ken Morrow — who went on to glory with the U.S. Olympic hockey team in 1980 — was picked in the fourth round. In the 1976-77 playoffs, the Islanders again lost to Montreal in the semifinals.

The low point for the team was in the 1978 playoffs. Having picked wing Mike Bossy on the first round of the draft the previous summer, the Islanders won the Patrick Division title for the first time. But they were eliminated in a seven-game quarterfinal by the Toronto Maple Leafs, who beat up on Bossy and several other Islanders. Rarely did New York fight back.

More trouble followed. Owner Roy Boe was forced to sell the club because of outstanding debts. Torrey helped organize a group, led by John Pickett, that bought the team and, for the first time, headed it toward financial stability.

The Islanders won the overall point title on the final day of the 1978-79 season. They were favored to end Montreal's three-year reign as cup holders, but the Rangers, riding an emotional high and outworking the Islanders, won an intense six-game semifinal series. And Montreal wound up with a fourth straight crown.

The team struggled through the next season and Torrey, sensing that a shakeup was needed, broke up the old gang. In mid-March, he traded Dave Lewis and Billy Harris (Harris had been the team's very first draft pick in 1972) to Los Angeles for fiery center Butch Goring. It worked.

## The System Comes First

The Islanders went unbeaten the rest of the regular season and kept going until Bob Nystrom, one of three players still around from the first season — scored an overtime goal against Philadelphia to win the Stanley Cup on May 24, 1980.

That first cup did not stop Torrey from dealing players and trying to make sure that no one became too much of the team's system. At the trading deadline in 1981, he sent Resch and young center Steve Tambellini to Colorado for defenseman Mike McEwen.

That deal indicated to Billy Smith, another original Islander, that the goalie's job was his. It also showed the rest of the team that nobody was safe. If Resch, possibly the most popular Islander, could be traded, anyone could be.

## Braves' Mahler Regains Touch With 5-2 Victory Over Cards

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA — Rick Mahler pitched a seven-hitter and Bob Horner's two-run double triggered a five-run inning that carried the Braves to a 5-2 victory over St. Louis Sunday.

It was the right-hander's third complete game of the season, but didn't come until after a long dry spell. Mahler (5-3) pitched consecutive shutouts: his first two games during Atlanta's record 13-0 start this year, but had failed to win in six outings since (three losses and three no-decisions).

The answer: Probably

"I knew I would get it eventually," said Mahler, for whom things were considerably easier after Sunday's first inning. Glenn Hubbard and Dale Murphy had drawn two-out walks from Steve Mura (3-3) before Horner looped his double to left for two runs. Chris Chambliss singled home runner Biff Pocoreba and Rafael Ramirez singled, scoring Chambliss, and then a wild pitch by Mura brought in Pocoreba with the fifth run.

Mahler allowed only a two-run fourth-inning homer by George Hendrick. Having given up 18 runs in 36½ innings after his two shutouts, Mahler lowered his earned-run average to 3.03.

Anders: Probably

Padres 8, Expos 2

In Montreal, a seven-run San Diego ninth inning was highlighted by Gary Templeton's three-run homer and sent the Expos to an 8-2 defeat.

Mets 13, Dodgers 4

In New York, Bob Bailor drove in three runs in a nine-run sixth and pitcher Mike Scott had two RBIs to pace the Mets to a 13-4 rout of Los Angeles.

Phillies 6, Giants 1

In Philadelphia, Pete Rose doubled home two fifth-inning runs to break a 1-1 tie and help the Phillies extend their winning streak to seven games with a 6-1 victory over San Francisco.

Reds 3, Pirates 1

In Pittsburgh, Alex Trevino drove in two runs and Mario Soto remained unbeaten at Three Rivers Stadium in leading Cincinnati to a 3-1 decision over the Pirates. Soto (3-3) recorded his fourth straight triumph over the Pirates in Pittsburgh and raised his career mark against them to 6-2.

Cubs 2, Astros 1

In Houston, Larry Rouse's two-out single up the middle in the fourth drove in what proved to be the winning run in Chicago's 2-1 triumph over the Astros. The Cubs have lost to Houston only once in seven games this season.

Tigers 7, Twins 6

In the American League, in Detroit, the Tigers and Minnesota Twins hit a total of eight home runs, with Larry Herndon's, in the eighth, lifting Detroit to a 7-6 victory over New York. Cliff Johnson's fifth-inning double drove in Rickie Henderson with the eventual winning run.

A's 7, Yankees 6

In Oakland, Calif., Dave Lopes drove in two runs with a pair of singles to pace an 11-hit attack that carried the A's to a 7-6 victory over New York. Cliff Johnson's fifth-inning double drove in Rickie Henderson with the eventual winning run.

Orioles 5, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Rick Dempsey's one-out sacrifice fly in the 10th scored Eddie Murray and lifted Baltimore past the Mariners, 5-4. Ken Singleton and Rich Dauer homered off loser Gaylord Perry (3-3), who struck out 11.

Nicklaus Takes Colonial Tourney By 3 Over North

From Agency Dispatches

FORT WORTH, Texas — Jack Nicklaus scored his first victory in 19 months and his first since 1978 in a regular tour event by shooting a 3-under-par 67 in Sunday's final round to win the Colonial National Invitation golf tournament by three strokes.

Finishing with a 72-hole total of 7-under par 273, Nicklaus iced the victory with a 25-foot birdie putt at the 16th hole while co-leader Andy North was three-putting the 15th for a bogey. That two-shot swing enabled Nicklaus to end a victory drought that began after he won the U.S. Open and PGA Championships in 1980.

North, who led Nicklaus by two strokes after the third round, shot a 72 Sunday for a 276; Jerry Pate was 71/277, while Tom Kite (68/278) finished fourth.

It was the 69th tour victory for Nicklaus — 15 short of Sam Snead's all-time win total — and his first in a regular tour event since the 1978 Philadelphia Classic. The only tour events Nicklaus has never won are the Canadian and Los Angeles Opens.

Whitworth Sets Standard

ATLANTA (AP) — Kathy Whitworth achieved a record 83d career victory when she shot a 2-under-par 70 for a 207 total Sunday that gave her a four-shot triumph over Barbara Morones in the Lady Michelob golf tournament here. In breaking Mickey Wright's record of 82 LPGA victories, Whitworth, 42, took over first place on the all-time women's money-winning list with \$1,137,663.

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